The Argus

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☞ Letters and contributions, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

J. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

PITTS. FT. W. & C. R. R.

(On and after July 23, 1866, Trains will leave Stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: (Train leaving Chicago at 5.35 P. M. leaves daily.)

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburg	210PM	645AM	205AM	1100NM
Rochester	320 "	820 "	315 "	1210AM
N. Brighton	330 "	830 "	322 "	..... "
Enon	418 "	923 "	350 "	1257 "
Columbiana	452 "	1008 "	427 "	..... "
Salem	519 "	1045 "	450 "	152 "
Alliance	615 "	1150 "	588 "	230 "
Canton	705 "	1242PM	614 "	316 "
Massillon	726 "	102 "	681 "	338 "
Orrville	805 "	145 "	700 "	410 "
Wooster	835 "	222 "	723 "	443 "
Loudonville	932 "	328 "	802 "	547 "
Mansfield	1025 "	425 "	842 "	645 "
Crestline Ar	1100 "	500 "	910 "	720 "
Crestline De	1155 "	620 "	940 "	735 "
Bucyrus	1125AM	650 "	1008 "	800 "
E. Sandusky	107 "	730 "	1048 "	834 "
Forest	140 "	801 "	1119 "	901 "
Lima	300 "	920 "	1234PM	1005 "
Delphos	336 "	955 "	112 "	1036 "
Van Wert	405 "	1023 "	144 "	1103 "
Fort Wayne	545 "	1150 "	330 "	1235PM
Columbia	628 "	1235AM	415 "	114 "
Huntsville	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Pierceton	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Warsaw	720 "	130 "	507 "	159 "
Bourbon	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Plymouth	819 "	235 "	609 "	254 "
Wanatah	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Valparaiso	958 "	415 "	753 "	425 "
Hobart	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Clarke	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Chicago	1130 "	600 "	930 "	600 "

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Ex 's	Exp's.
Chicago	440AM	720AM	535PM	1020PM
Ft.W.R.R.June	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Ft.C.R.R.Cros	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Clarke	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Hobart	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Valparaso	638 "	905 "	718 "	1245AM
Wanatah	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Plymouth	808 "	1033 "	836 "	235 "
Bourbon	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Warsaw	947 "	1328 "	928 "	345 "
Pierceton	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Huntsville	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Columbia	1043 "	1217PM	1008 "	446 "
Fort Wayne	1150 "	120 "	1055 "	615 "
Van Wert	107PM	220 "	1156 "	737 "
Delphos	142 "	255 "	1226AM	814 "
Lima	224 "	325 "	1252 "	848 "
Forest	313 "	433 "	153 "	1016 "
E Sandusky	421 "	459 "	215 "	1048 "
Bucyrus	512 "	538 "	1249 "	1155 "
Crestline Ar	545 "	605 "	810 "	1230PM
Crestline De	630AM	630 "	320 "	130 "
Mansfield	655 "	701 "	347 "	200 "
Loudonville	732 "	745 "	425 "	245 "
Wooster	830 "	835 "	508 "	335 "
Orrville	909 "	903 "	531 "	400 "
Massillon	940 "	937 "	558 "	435 "
Canton	1002 "	957 "	615 "	455 "
Alliance	1055 "	1050 "	715 "	555 "
Salem	1200 "	1125 "	747 "	627 "
Columbiana	1231PM	1147 "	810 "	652 "
Enon	122 "	1222AM	845 "	728 "
N. Brighton	217 "	..... "	922 "	808 "
Rochester	235 "	110 "	935 "	820 "
Pittsburgh	350 "	220 "	1040 "	930 "

Erie and Pittsburg Express Train leaves New Castle at 4:05 p.m., arrives in Pittsburg at 8:35 p.m. Returning leaves Pittsburg at 5:40 a.m., arrives in New Castle at 8:5 a.m.

New Castle and Pittsburg Accommodation Train leaves New Castle at 7:00 a.m., arrives in Allegheny at 9:45 a.m. Returning leaves Allegheny at 2:25 p.m., arrives in New Castle at 6:15 p.m.

F. R. MYERS, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

CLEVE & PITTS. RR.

On and after July 30, 1866, trains will leave stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	810AM	240PM	340 PM	.....
Euclid street	821 "	251 "	353 "	.....
Hudson	925 "	345 "	500 "	.....
Akron	..... "	..... "	..... "	.....
Orrville	..... "	..... "	..... "	.....
Millersburg	..... "	..... "	..... "	.....
Ravenna	1000 "	415 "	536 "	.....
Alliance	1055 "	500 "	630 "	.....
Bayard	1127 "	535 "	..... "	.....
Wellsville	105 PM	655 "	..... "	.....

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	Exp's.
Wellsville	845AM	415PM	.....	.....
Bayard	1017 "	535 "	.....	.....
Alliance	1115 "	602 "	630AM	.....
Ravanna	1196 "	646 "	728 "	.....
Millersburg	..... "	..... "	..... "	.....
Orrville	..... "	..... "	..... "	.....
Akron	..... "	..... "	..... "	.....
Hudson	1243PM	721 "	812 "	.....
Euclid street	147 "	819 "	921 "	.....
Cleveland	200 "	830 "	935 "	.....

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Bellaire	1010AM	610AM	405PM	.....
Bridgeport	1050 "	625 "	415 "	.....
Lagrange	1139 "	721 "	510 "	.....
Steubenville	1158 "	743 "	528 "	.....
Wellsville	125 PM	845 "	710 "	610AM
Smith's Ferry	147 "	907 "	732 "	645 "
Beaver	217 "	..... "	..... "	733 "
Rochester	225 "	950 "	805 "	745 "
Pittsburgh	340 "	1105 "	915 "	900 "

GOING WEST.

	Exps.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Pittsburgh	155PM	435PM	610AM	350PM
Rochester	300 "	545 "	725 "	445 "
Beaver	..... "	..... "	733 "	455 "
Smith's Ferry	336 "	628 "	805 "	544 "
Wellsville	420 "	715 "	840 "	630 "
Steubenville	528 "	813 "	950 "	.....
Lagrange	543 "	830 "	1010 "	.....
Bridgeport	637 "	917 "	1105 "	.....
Bellaire	650 "	930 "	1125 "	.....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia 6.50 a m	Bayard, 9.55 p. m.
Bayard, 11.45 a m,	N. Philadel. 2.35 P. M

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

J. R. HARRAH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

COLLECTIONS and other business will receive prompt attention. Also legally authorized agent for the collection of back pay, pensions, bounty and all soldiers' claims.

☞ Office, District Attorney's office, Court House, Beaver, Pa. [aug22,'66—1y.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 per square — each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.

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Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates.

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Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

Impeachment of the President.

Editor Argus: The impeachment of the President of the United States has of late been the fruitful theme of speculation of gossiping correspondents, desperate political adventurers, radical monomaniacs and thoughtless politicians. When this idea was first advanced, its absurdity was so apparent that it was generally regarded as the offspring of a half crazed brain, and did not attract even a moment's thought. But from causes which we shall hereafter notice, this recognized absurdity of a few months since has now assumed the shape of a dangerous well-spread dogma, among the advocates of which are to be found many of the good and true men of the nation. The press and the rostrum have alike contributed to secure this result. From the latter, able, bold, but dangerous men, who seek notoriety by extravagant expressions, first announced the design, and the former, actuated by the characteristic weakness of American journalists for the new and strange, published far and wide their utterances, treated their madness with respect, and thus secured the attention of the people, and finally the approval of some. So easy is it for a radical error to take root and generate, even in good soil, that no time should be lost in endeavoring to uproot it.

This dogma originated with radicals of the Wendell Phillips school, who, intent upon accomplishing their own mad schemes, would bear down or destroy all who oppose them. President Johnson having rejected their plan of reconstruction they saw at once that if he was allowed to proceed with his own, by the time his term had expired restoration would be accomplished, and their social equality schemes frustrated. Looking to the end they wished to accomplish, and the danger that intervened, without a moment's thought or regard for constitutional difficulties, they immediately pronounced for impeachment. And why? What constitutional grounds are there for this proceeding? These questions never entered into their thoughts in arriving at the conclusion, because with accustomed haste they jumped from dogma to conclusion, satisfied if the latter would remove the former without so much as inquiring whether it was right or practicable. It was all the same to them whether the President was proceeding according to law or was not. The same men denounced Gen. Grant in equally as severe terms, and demanded his removal, and yet they do not pretend to assert he has removed the law. The only impeachment the President was demanded at and "peachment the President, unfortunately for himself and the country, about the same time apostatized from the principles he had professed and the party which elected him. That the President is a bad man controlled by bad men, we are sorry to believe. We cease to wonder at his faithlessness to party and principles, however, because we now believe him capable of faithfulness to nothing but vice. This recreancy to the party that elevated him to power as a matter of course arrayed the party against him, and men disappointed and betrayed are apt to be revengeful. Add to this another cause of offense in the eyes of those interested—the worst of all—to wit, the displacement of hosts of office-holders, who, having helped to elect, were naturally furious at being turned out by this betrayer of the party. Hasty men of the party many of whom felt particularly agrieved because of personal wrongs, actuated by feelings of hatred and unnatural (we trust) fears, seized hold of the idea of impeachment, discussed it, speculated upon it, until they began to regard it with favor, and thus what at first seemed only an absurdity, now in their view appeared practicable and even desirable. Let us examine now the grounds upon which these men propose to base an impeachment. The Constitution of the United States says the President shall only be impeached for treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors.

He has not been charged with treason or bribery by those who are clamorous for impeachment, and therefore we take it for granted is not guilty What offenses, then, have been laid to his charge that will come under the last named in the Constitution for which he may be impeached? The principal charge against him is that his plan of reconstruction is wrong, and if pursued, dangerous to the future welfare of the country. Grant that the President is wrong, but suppose he is honestly so. The country is pretty nearly equally divided upon that question. One great party as strenuously assert that the plan is right as the other does that it is wrong. The President may then be honest, because honest men differ. Who knows to the contrary? If he is honest, and is doing what in his judgment is best for the country, especially as this is a new question, where we have no precedent to guide, is he guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor? His removals and appointments of office-holders constitute another charge. It is conceded by those who complain that the President in his removals and appointments pursues the letter but not the spirit of the Constitution. If the objectors will take the trouble to examine history, they will find that thus far President Johnson has erred no farther in this particular than some of his predecessors have done. If he has been guided by precedents, why should he be impeached until it has been determined the precedent is wrong. Thus far no appointments have been made without being submitted to the Senate as provided by the Constitution, so long as that body was in session. But we are told he has appointed some since that the Senate rejected. The letter of the Constitution gives him this power, and if he submits their appointment to the Senate again when it meets, he cannot be impeached for this exercise of power.

His treatment of rebels, and especially his abuse of the pardoning power, constitutes a third charge. That he is guilty of a great wrong here, we admit; but then it may be an error of the judgment. He has the power to pardon, and if, in the judgment of others, he exercise it too freely, is it sufficient ground for impeachment? We think not. This is not one of the positive offences for which the Constitution provides impeachment. A refusal to execute the laws, or a wilful violation of the Constitution, would be sufficient grounds for impeachment.—Charges based upon such grounds would warrant impeachment. Men could not then differ as to the liability. Every charge made against President Johnson originates with his political opponents, and every man of the party to which he has attached himself defends him against all them, because, in their view, his conduct was right. Party then would necessarily be arrayed against party, and the most intense excitement and bitterness would prevail. Prosecutions for political reasons, says Hamilton, will seldom fail to agitate the passions of the whole country, and divide it into parties more or less friendly or inimical to the accused. In many cases it will connect itself with the prevailing factions, and will enlist all their animosities, partialities, influence and interest on one side or on the other, and in such cases there will always be the greatest danger that the decision will be regulated more by the comparative strength of the parties than by the real demonstration of guilt or innocence. What Hamilton feared, would, in the present instance, have a dreadful reality. Civil war would certainly follow. The President, believing he was right, would refuse to be tried or deposed, and his party, sharing his sentiments, would defend him to the last. Every community would be stirred to its very whore core. Would fly to arms, and the war. That this result none who have thought sufficiently can doubt. What the result of such a conflict would be, none can foresee. And yet to this dreadful reality these men, who are now endeavoring to get control of public opinion, are fast hurrying the country. Intent upon accomplishing their object, they care not for consequences. To avert such a calamity, it is necessary that the voice of condemnation be heard so loud as to be heard and felt. These men will not abandon the mad project until the country is involved in war, unless the people speak. Story, in his commentary on the Constitution, says of impeachment: "It requires to be guarded in its exercises against the spirit of faction, the intolerance of party and the sudden movements of popular feeling." This counsel, so eminently wise, should be heeded now. There is no ground of impeachment so unmistakeable at last as to warrant the attempt. Those who propose it should be hooted down. No less than three Congressmen have been elected who have pledged themselves to prepare articles of impeachment against the President Their election is a lasting disgrace to their constituents. Men who have read the history of impeachments in England will never want to see like scenes inaugurated by political parties here. The history of the two Staffords, Clarendon, Bolingbroke, Somers, and hosts of other public men of England who suffered more or less unjustly at the hands of political opponents, for purely political offences, abound with instruction for us.

In conclusion, we cannot refrain cautioning the people against the mad schemes of such radicals as Phillips. Under the guise of truth they are fast inculcating doctrines more dangerous than those which led to the French Revolution. In France, under the cry of Reform, the King was beheaded, the Government overthrown, and a reign of terror inaugurated. Let the people of this country beware of our own professed Reformers, lest a like fate overtake us REPUBLICAN.

Beaver, Oct. 29th.

ET TU, BRUTE!—Even the New York *News* says, "It is useless to attempt to overlook the fact that the late speech-ifying tour of the President was the greatest blunder that functionary could possibly have committed." It submits the following explanation of the President's blunder:

"The fact of the matter is, that he has unfortunately allowed himself to be hoodwinked and bamboozled by the wily and unscrupulous demagogue of the State Department, who has determined to sacrifice him that he may not be in his way when the time arrives for the people to select the next President."

Nasby on the October Elections —Mr. Nasby's Opinion on the Cause of the Defeat of the President.

From the Toledo Blade.]

CONFEDRIT X ROADS, (which is in the State uv Kentucky) October 14, 1866.

I wus called in haste to Washington to be present at a Cabinet meetin called to consider the cause uv the unparalleled loosenin uv the National Union Johnson Dimekratin party in the various Staits which held elections on the 9th of October last. There was Seward. Welles, McCulloch and Randell present, but we missed Raymond and Beecher, the bein, I understand, played off onto us.

The President was gloomy. He hedn't anticipated the defeat. He spected that bevin shook hands thro all the Northern States ther ought to hev ben enthoosiasm enough evolved to hev carried em without trouble — The fault he remarked coodent be with his policy. That was nothing so grand, so sublimely simple in it, that it wuz incomprehensible to him why the people hedn't at once adopted it. "Why look at it," sed he. "I offer the people uv the North peace, on the simple condishun uv saying nothin more about the war, or the mutual trouble which they found theirselves in, and rushin into the arms uv their Southern brethren and takin uv em back jist ez they went out. How, oh! how cood they be so blind ez to refoos these olive branches?"

Randall replied that he coodent understand it, but he hed summoned a Postmaster to attend, which he hed appointed on his solemn asshoorance that he cood carry enough Republicans over to our new party to defeat the Union member in that district, which he notist by the papers wuz elected by a larger majority than hed ever received, and he wuz in wetin.

"Bring in the wretch," shouted the President, and the guard brung him in. A mizable lookin objek he wuz. Ez soon ez he saw the stern eye uv the President fixed ontoHim he sunk to his knees and lifted up his hands implorinly, without sayin a word.

"Speak," sed the President, "why the result in yoor deestrikt?"

"My liege," replied he wretched man, "I know not. Faithfully I labored, but the people wood come into the house holdin their nose and set a holden uv em so long ez I wuz speakin, which waz'nt conducive to displays of oratory. The papers wood publish my own utterances six months before, and they refused me a hearin. I seekoored for you durin the [illegible] hev votes, but they wuz them ez stipulated for places under me, and I hed hard work to get it on from the Union party, and they were sich ez did us more harm than good. And besides—"

"Enuff," sed Johnson, "remove him."

And the poor fellow wuz bundled out.

Secretary Welles knowd what wuz the matter. It cum uv takin Grant and Farragut along on the excursion. It distracted the attention uv the people. Hed there bin nobody but the President and Cabinet along there wooden't hev bin nobody to hurrah for, and the sublime trooths which the President kin only jerk wood hev impressed the people more than they did.

Seward wuz confident that the election wood hev bin all right cood it hev bin postponed ninety days, while McCulloh attributed it to the limited knowledge the masses hed uv Injeany bankin.

I wuz rekested to give my views, which I did.

"My lords," sed I, "none uv you hev got the ijee. We wuz beet because we left the landmarks—that's wat ailed us—wuz the anshent landmarks — Wat hed we to go into this canvass with? Democracy? Not any, for that wuz squelched at Philadelphia.—Wat then? Why the offises. Offises in the abstract is good. That little one wich I hold in Kentucky I coodent be indoost to part with on no account, but you can't run a party on 'em, because there ain't enough uv em.

"My liege, on my return from the Philadelphia Convention, I tarried awhile in Berks county, which is in Pennsylvania, and is distinguished for the unanimity with which they vote Democracy. They learned mor'n six weeks ago that the war wuz over, and therefore yoo coodent stir 'em up on drafts. Taxes they had got used to, and that didn't move 'em, and so the speaker wuz emptying school houses by talking uv the results uv a glorious war, which they all opposed, and praisin our mutual friend Seward, which they had allus hated as a Ablishnist and hedn't heerd yet that he had jined the Demokracy. Wuz it any wunder that we went under? Ther aint but one thing left to us, and that we strangely neglected. My lord why wuz the NIGGER not made the central figger this year as heretofore? He is the capital uv the Democrisy—its refuge—its tower of strength. I spoke in Berks county myself, following one of them newfangled Democrats who het 'em all asleep talken stuff to 'em that they didn't understand. Mountin the rostrum, I ejaculated—

"MEN AND BRETHREN DO YOU WANT TO MARRY A NIGGER?"

"No! no!" they answered straight enin up to wunst.

"Do you want niggers for sons-in-law?"

"No! no!"

"Do you want laws to prevent you from marryin niggers?"

"Yes! yes!"

"Do you want to be marched up to the polls, by those who tell you how to vote, beside a nigger?"

"No! no!"

"Then vote the Demekratic ticket," and they all replied—

"We will! we will!" and they did. You see, your Excelency, the Demekratic mind isn't hefty enough to comprehend them fine arguments as to constooshnality, etsetry, and when a speaker deals in em they suspect his Dimocrisy and fight shy uv him. But nigger they kin all understand. Its soothin to the Dimekratic mind to be continually told that there is somebody lower down in the skale—they desire a inferior race, and therefore hev bin pullin the nigger down toward em for years. Did you notis whenever we went it on the nigger, we succeeded in awaken an enthoosiasm wich, when we neglected or selected other issues we failed to get?

"It's based upon philosophical trooths. The poorer and meaner a man is the more anxious he is to hev it understood that there's somebody still poorer and meaner than him.—Hence yoo notis that them individuals who see a 5 cent peese so seldom ez to not know its nacher, and who keep the flag uv distress waven from the seat uv their pants, who, ef niggers wuz sellin at a cent apeese, coodent raise enough to bye the toe nail uv one, is the most ardent friends uv slavery.

"That pitiful man which jest left the presence wuz not to blame for the result in his deestrick. He tried to earn his bread, but wat cood he do? The Ablishnists knowed he wuz bought with a price, and laffed at him; the Democresy, sich ez voted, we'd hev got anyhow. Them ez didn't vote nor do nothin wuz the upper class, which expected the offices themselves, and was disgusted accordingly.

"My liege, I hev spoke. Yoo cant do nothin with a new party, for yoo kin only git the Dimocrisy to jine it and they wont do it onless the offises is throwed in. Yoo cant run the Dimocrisy on only one issue, and that's the nigger, for its all they kin understand. So long as the nigger exists, Dimocrisy endoors—when the race becomes extinct, the party dies. The two is indissolubly bound together—one wuz created for tother, and tother for one. When Noah cust Ham, he laid the foundasbuns uv Dimocrisy.—Ham wuz turned into a nigger because with wine, and whiskey, wich is the modern substitoot therefor, bein the the decline uv the Dimocrisy — him bleachin out uv the African, and that's why I oppose amalgamashen. You can't hate a mulatter one half ez much ez yoo kin a full blood, and it will be observed that the intensity uv Dimocrisy has decreased precisely in proportion to the scarcity uv pure blacks. Thus Dimocrisy is committin' suicide—it hez bin the means uv its own destruction.

"I don't know ez there's any yoose uv talkin. The Congressmen elected this fall continyoo in offis, my liege, jist precisly ez long ez yoo do, to a day, and by that time they'll hev it all fixed. Noo York may change in our favor, but I think not. The break commenest in Maine, and it increased as it progressed. We're gone in. The Ablishnists laughs in glee, and the nigger shows all his ivories. We shel hold our places two years, and then farewell to our greatness.

"I pity yoo, my lord, but I can't help yoo. Ez for myself I kin save enuff out uv my post offis to start a small grocery at the expiration uv my term, and then farewell politics. In that pleasant callin I'll flote down the stream uv Time until Death closes the polls and ends the struggle. I hev sed."

The Conference ended with this, for they wuz all too much affected to say anything. Seward murmured suthin about it would be all right in sixty days—that there wuz no denyin that the people wuz happy—but no one paid any attention to him. I went home leavin em all in tears.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M., (Which is Postmaster.)

Public Sentiment.

The New York *Times*, the *World*, and the *News*, all, in their comments on the Philadelphia canard, utterly deny the right of the President to assume the power that the false despatch implied. There can be no mistaking public opinion on the subject. The feeling that was aroused by the suggestion of such usurpation shows how healthy is the sentiment of the country, and how quickly it would respond to any new demand upon its patriotism.

"If anybody doubted where the people would be found in another great crisis," says a Philadelphia paper, "the rising last Wednesday, when Andrew Johnson was supposed to be 'warming up' a new rebellion, was sufficient to dispel any such doubts.—The spirit of April, 1861, flashed from every eye and filled every heart with a stern resolve. For half a day, at least, we had no party in Philadelphia. Everybody loved the country with a more fervent love, and execrated Andrew Johnson with a special execration."

[From the Detroit Post.]

Heading President Johnson.

If the telegraph is to be believed, Secretary Stanton has had a quarrel with the President, and is to leave the Cabinet as soon as he has finished his report, which is to be presented to Congress with the President's message and the other departmental reports next December. But, if the telegraph is to be believed, Secretary Stanton, in retiring, like an iron clad drawing sullenly out of battle, has discharged a last shell from a fifteen-inch gun, which, luckily falling upon the Presidential magazine, has blown up the main store of ammunition provided by Andrew Johnson for his threatened dictatorship. Mr. Stanton, in retiring, has discharged a Parthian arrow that has happily pierced the joints of the harness of the President's revolutionary schemes, and effectually forestalled the design of making the United States army a political machine to be used in forcing upon the Republic a dictatorship. For the telegraph says:

"The actual facts regarding the rumored resignation of Secretary Stanton are as follows: He is now engaged in making out his report, and as soon as it is finished he will undoubtedly tender his resignation. It has been found by the discovery lately made that *Mr. Stanton has filled nearly all the vacancies in the regular army without the knowledge or assent of Mr Johnson.* He has been for some time making out the commissions and forwarding them to the appointees, with orders to them to report to Gen. Grant for duty. General Grant supposing them (as appeared from the face of their papers) duly appointed by the President, *has assigned them to duty, and they are now at service without the knowledge of the President.* On hearing this fact the President was very angry, and sent for Mr. Stanton and demanded an explanation. The result was the retirement of Mr. Stanton as soon as he could make out his report, on which he is now engaged.

If this report is true, the President's game is blocked, and the army cannot be used in support of his ambitious schemes. The President entertained a design, which he was carrying out gradually, to fill all the places in the regular army with bread-and-butter officers, devoted to his policy, and pledged to support him against Congress. Men were promoted not for services rendered to the country, but for services promised to the President. Promotion was made to depend not upon patriotism, but upon partisan-proselyte to the army, and attach it to the fortunes of the President, by means of the power of appointment and promotion greatest ser[illegible] heading off [illegible] has, it appears, quietly filled true offices in the army without consulting the President. Not only that, but it is asserted that he has, in conjunction with Gen. Grant, immediately put his appointees at work in their several positions, so that the President cannot undo his work without actually dismissing from the service the officers appointed and promoted, any attempt at which would create an excitement and storm of indignation of itself fatal to any attempt to control the army as a Johnson political machine.

General Grant is made to appear as not knowing anything about the matter. He is the innocent, unsuspecting lay figure upon which the cunning Secretary clothed his new goods. But in reality, if the story is true, General Grant has, at least, quietly enjoyed the manœuvre. It is only another bit of that easy and apparently unconscious strategy by which he has so often flanked and surprised the enemies of the country.—It is impossible for the President, or anybody else, to blame him for "assigning them to duty," so they "are now at service without the knowledge of the President." As a matter of course, General Grant, on receiving the commissions from Secretary Stanton, was bound to suppose the commissions were made out by the President's order. Being bound to suppose so, and it not being any part of his duty to inquire into the Secretary's relations with the President, who shall dare accuse him of not supposing what he was legally bound to suppose? He received his orders through the regular channel, and obeyed them. It was no part of his duty to inspect the regular channel, or run to the President with suspicions of the regular channel, before obeying. Nevertheless, he has probably smoked his quiet cigar for a few weeks with an extra twinkle of satisfaction in his calm gray eye, as he saw the long line of the flanking column glide innocently around the President's position, and at last gain the objective point in the rear of the threatened Dictatorship, still unsuspected. And, no doubt, while listening to the reports of the denouement with the respectfully official appearance of surprise, he finds it somewhat difficult to suppress a gentle chuckle of satisfaction at the adroit audacity and perfect success of the movement.

As for Secretary Stanton, if the story is true, he can well afford to retire. He has provided thoroughly for the safety of the country, so far as the Secretary of War can do so. He has headed off and forestalled any mischief that can be done by his successor.—He has worthily crowned a great and good work against the enemies of the Republic, and as there is nothing left to do worthy of his great abilities and reputation, he may now escape from the control of such a master as Andrew Johnson, not only with satisfaction to himself, but with credit and honor. He will retire as a conqueror, as the master and not as the servant of Andrew Johnson, dismissed because he has proved himself the master.

North Carolina.

THE "RED STRINGS"—A UNION SECRET SOCIETY.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* considers the large vote Dockery obtained in some portions of the State as proof of the active existence of the "Red String" secret society, which it calls treasonable to the State, and desires the grand juries to examine the matter. In reply the Raleigh *Standard* gives the following account of the association:

"The 'Red Strings,' as they are called, are simply the heroes of America. We do not belong to this Order, but we are posted in relation to it. Mr. Lincoln was a member of the Order. General Grant is a member of it.—Andrew Johnson is a member of it. When pursued and shot at in the gorges of the mountains by Confederate troops, he was aided by members of the order, and perhaps owes his life to them. Many of the Union Generals and other officers are members of it. There are probably 10,000 heroes of America in this State. They have their signs, grips, and passwords, like the Know Nothings, to which the editors of the *Sentinel* used to belong.—They are unconditional Union men and patriots. That is all. Instead of being traitors to the Union, they are among the best friends the Union has in the State.

"The organ of Governor Worth wants them indicted. During the rebellion Governor Vance, the senior editor of the *Sentinel*, and, other rebels, denounced them as traitors to the Confederacy; now they are traitors to the Union! How can that be? Gov. Vance and the senior editor of the *Sentinel* signalized themselves by persecuting and imprisoning these very 'Red Strings' during the rebellion.—Now they want them indicted. This of itself proves that 'the Confederacy' still exists in this State, in everything except its forms. Try it, gentlemen!—try it if you dare! The loyal men of this State will make short work of you, if you attempt to indict them on account of their Unionism. We dare you to try it. You will be crushed as you deserve, if you lift a finger against [illegible] tion, as they newspapers, show, as was stated, that General Geary ran of his ticket in almost every county in the State. It is only fair and right that this fact should be clearly understood alike by the men who supported and those who opposed Gen. Geary. When that distinguished soldier was nominated for Governor by the Union men of Pennsylvania, his opponents at once commenced to attack him personally. No man ever before a candidate for office in Pennsylvania was subjected to an onslaught similar to that which confronted Geary all thro' the campaign. The record of his civil services to the Government was entirely ignored. The history of his military career was perverted and misrepresented, and from first to last Gen. Geary was a target alike for the falsehoods and the malevolence of his foes. In many of the counties of the State the campaign was made one entirely of personality against the soldier. Issues were ignored by the opposition that they might the easier get their teeth into the character of Geary. But what has the result established? Simply that the people, the honest and intelligent masses of the State, ran Geary ahead of all the loyal tickets, thus endorsing his character as a man, his reputation as a soldier and his ability as a statesman. He could not ask, and his friends do not want a better vindication.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

PRESIDENT JOHNSON told the people at Newark, Ohio, that, "unless the course of Congress is arrested by your suffrage, we shall have another civil war." The rebels tried the same threats to prevent the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, but failed. The war came and they were whipped, and the head of the rebel 'Confederacy' now 'pines' in a traitor's prison.

ISCARIOT.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press remarks that it is great injustice to Judas to compare him with Andrew Johnson. Judas did not go travelling round the country on his thirty pieces of silver, but went and hung himself "like a gentleman," and gave up his *spirit*. Johnson will do neither.

WE are disposed to regard with singular favor the radical office-holder in Ohio who, on being assessed to aid the Johnson ticket, sent the required amount in rebel currency. *That* man has a delicate susceptibility to "the eternal fitness of things."

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

J. WEYAND,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

November 7th, 1866.

Forward!

The history of our country, says the New York *Tribune*, for the last six years, is a record of successive Democratic predictions steadily falsified by events. Since the pro Slavery party fulfilled its own prophecy by inaugurating the Rebellion, it has never failed to anticipate and foresee exactly what *did not* come to pass.

It first proclaimed that any attempt of the Lincoln Administration to enforce the laws and maintain the authority of the Union in the South would provoke resistance and civil war in the North; but, when the time came for action, it did not dare to make good its menaces.

It insisted that the Slaveholders' Rebellion could never be put down; and that any attempt so to subdue it must inevitably fail; yet the Rebellion *has been* utterly demolished by down right hard knocks.

It declared, when McClellan was superceded, that we should have no more success till he was recalled to command; but he was *not* recalled, and our armies were led by others to decisive victory.

It croaked in all our ears that the policy of Emancipation was the death-knell of the Union; but events proved it the Union's salvation.

It declared that, if negroes were allowed to fight for the Union, White men would not; but they would and did, even when Blacks charged and fought, beside them, as at Wagner, Wagner, Holeas and Port Hudson.

It declared the War for the Union a failure, and on that ground demanded the People's votes; the People refused to give them, and fought out the War to a glorious issue.

It warned our people that, if Lincoln were re-elected, the War would be interminable and disunion a fixed fact; yet Lincoln *was* re-elected and the War soon brought to an end.

It sought to frighten our farmers with a prospect of endless conscriptions and a National Debt that would deprive their farms of all value if the Republicans were not ousted from power in '64; yet, though they were not, conscription soon ceased and the Debt is being rapidly paid off without essentially reducing the value of farms in any loyal State.

And now this detected, exposed false prophet comes before the People with a thousand falsified predictions burned into its forehead, and says, "Turn out the Republicans—re-baking raven? Who cares for its selfish and doleful prognostications? Who does not know that it will have to *make* a civil war if there is to be one? Republican Unionists! onward to the struggle and the victory!

On the outside of this paper will be found a well written communication on the subject of impeaching the President of the United States; and while we agree with the writer that it is a subject of very grave importance, and that impeachment should only be resorted to when it is ascertained that in this way only can the liberties of the country be preserved, we nevertheless are not prepared to characterize all others who think differently as "desperate political adventurers, radical monomaniacs, and thoughtless politicians." Neither are we willing to admit that the election of John A. Bingham, of Ohio, Thomas Williams, of Pennsylvania, and Benj. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, "is a lasting disgrace to their constituents," simply because they have avowed themselves ready to present articles of impeachment against the President as soon as Congress convenes. These men have usually been in advance of their party associates on leading political questions, and it has seldom failed to be shown that they only comprehended their duty and took the scent of public opinion before others. In the matter, therefore of impeaching the President, they may be in error, and they may not; at all events it is prudent, as well as safe, to forego denouncing them and their constituents until we see what they propose to do, and how they intend doing it.

Senator Wright, of New Jersey, died on last Thursday morning, in Newark, in that State. On yesterday the election was held in New Jersey, and the Senators and Representatives then elected will choose his successor. If a majority of these are Union men, then we *gain* a United States Senator from that State, and if the majority is the other way we will simply hold our own, as Senator Wright belonged to the party opposing us. Until the Legislature elects one, however, Gov. Ward will appoint, and this appointee will be a Republican Unionist.

Newspaper Circulation.

The editor of the *Local* tells his readers that we "continually complain" to our friends that the circulation of our paper is so much inferior to that of the *Local*, "while the county is so strongly radical." Softly, young man! You never heard of a complaint of this kind. We are not in the habit of associating the two papers in any way, and much less in the manner of which you speak. Our circulation is well on to one thousand copies in the county and rapidly increasing; and these subscribers take and pay for it because they consider it worth what it costs. *Charity* has nothing to do with the *Argus*. It "lives and moves and has a being" within itself; and when its intrinsic worth fails to provide its own support, then it will probably, as it should, go down. But how is it with the *Local*? So poorly is it patronized, and so shabby is its exchequer, that even the loss of the pay for publishing the receipts and expenditures of the county obliges its editor to assume the role of a mendicant and go out into the country and whine until a sum equal to it is made up by charitable contributions! And when its falsehoods have saddled a fine and costs upon its publisher, and imprisonment stares him in the face, then the humanely disposed have to step forward again, appoint a "Grand Treasurer," raise the money by common begging, and thus keep the *Local* from "going under," and its editor out of prison. To indemnify them in part for this the *Local* was promised and sent a specified time. That time is not yet up, and nobody but Odell, we suppose, would have the cheek to boast of a circulation of so fictitious a character. The difference then between the two papers is this: The circulation of the *Argus* is permanent—that of the *Local* spasmodic. The *Argus* lives upon its merits—the *Local* upon the charities of its party. The circulation of the *Argus* is increasing—that of the *Local* declining. The subscribers of the *Argus* take it because they want it—most of the subscribers of the *Local* take it because they can get nothing better for money advanced, its editor.

If, then, under the circumstances, the *Local* has a circulation of one hundred, or one hundred and fifty, more than the *Argus* (which its editor avows to be the case, but which we do not believe), we are not a whit "put out" about it. We do not desire our subscription book to be filled up in that way, and we don't think there are many honorable men that would.

Election Frauds—In one of these infamous attacks upon the ballot box will more than likely add two members of Congress to the Union column recently elected—Archbald, of Pennsylvania, and Delano, of Ohio. An investigation is now taking place in Coshocton, Ohio, and already have frauds been brought to light in that county, by which Morgan's—Delano's competitor—majority will be reduced 150 votes. In other counties of the District the same system of rascality was pursued; and as Delano was reported defeated by only 300, it is highly probable that the seat will eventually be awarded to him. The frauds were perpetrated in strong Democratic townships, where the election officers were of the coppery stripe, and was done by "stuffing the boxes." When a party resorts to means of this character to obtain or perpetuate its power, if "not dead," it should be. Don't you think so too, Odell?

The Local Editor Maketh a Point!

The editor of the *Local* now and then makes a point that is a perfect "sockdolager" in its way. Here is one of them:

"His (the *Argus* editor) capacity for putting down, rather than keeping up the supplies of rations and whisky, while in the army, it seems was also well understood by his superior officers. Hence the contrast between his promotion and our own so far as he speaks of it."

The keenness of this point, and the force with which it hits us will be seen when it is known that during all the time we were in the army, and since, we have not drank, altogether, a quart of spirituous liquors. The editor of the *Local*, we presume, drinks more in one week, at the present time, than we have drank for the last fifteen years.

We have just learned that Benj. F. Butler feels quite bad because of the *Local's* attacks upon him. Ben. evidently does not know the *Local* as well as the people in this vicinity do, or he would congratulate himself on being the recipient of its assaults, rather than mourn because they are made.

The Republican majority in Ohio (official) is 42,696. The total vote was 460,998.

The Trouble in Baltimore.

As events have transpired in such rapid succession in relation to the difficulties in Maryland, and as these would occupy more space than we can spare, we shall endeavor to give our readers only a brief summary of what has occurred since our last issue.

The Governor, after summoning the Police Commissioners, of Baltimore before him at Annapolis, and listening to the evidence against them, determined on their removal, and issued his order to that effect. He then appointed two others in their stead. These two were sworn in on Friday last, and demanded of the old Police Commissioners the books and public property in their possession. This was refused, and on their assuming to organize a police force, and to make their way violently into some of the Police Stations, they were themselves arrested by the old Commissioners, and taken before Judge Bond, of the Criminal Court, who committed them to jail in default of $25,000 security in each case. The Judge held that they were disturbers of the public peace, and acted accordingly.

At this stage Gen. Grant appeared in the character of a citizen and made the following proposition to the old Commissioners, which was accepted:

That the old Police Commissioners appoint one Conservative Judge of the three to be appointed at each of the polls; that these Judges receive the votes of those who present themselves, and who are found to be upon the several registers; that two sets of ballot-boxes be used, in one of which are to be deposited the votes accepted, and in the other the votes rejected.

Subsequently, however, the Swann party abandoned the whole matter, and thus left the old Commissioners complete masters of the field. The election was held yesterday, but with what result we do not yet know, but it is highly probable that the entire Union ticket will be elected. Gov. Swann arrayed himself against the laws of the State, and deliberately undertook to turn the political power of the Commonwealth over to the rebels of Maryland; and that he has been foiled in the attempt should be a source of gratification to loyalists throughout the country.

All honor to the firmness of the Police Commissioners of Baltimore, and to the noble Union men who stood by them, while this attack upon their franchise was made by an interested and unscrupulous Governor.

During Monday an extensive seizure of arms was made by the Police. The Swann men intended to inaugurate a [illegible] on the day of the election.

The "Martial" editor of the *Argus* says that General Custar has turned Radical. No one else has the news.—*Local*.

If your stupidity has prevented you from finding it out, you should not snarl at us for informing you of the fact. Here is the evidence from Gen. Custar himself. In a letter to Col. A. T. McReynolds of Grand Rapids, under date of October 22, 1866, he says:

Under no circumstances would I vote for a man, who, in time of war, had sympathized with the enemies of his Government, and rejoiced at every defeat which you and I and other loyal soldiers suffered, while every victory we won was a source of regret, rather than a source for rejoicing.

I am not prepared to characterize the Constitutional Amendment as being a palpable and flagrant violation of the Constitution, and whose adoption would be considered fatal to the existence of the Union. We, the victors of the late war, have a complete and undeniable right to name the terms upon which Peace shall be established and the Union restored.

I believe that every man who voluntarily engaged in the late rebellion against the Government justly, and in accordance with the expressed terms of the Constitution, forfeited every right held under the Government, including the right to live, hold property, &c.

I can only sympathize with the men who, when we were weakened by the losses of battle and disease, voted us men and money to fill our depleted columns, and whose sympathies were in unison with ours from the beginning to the close of the war.

With respect, yours, &c.,
GEORGE A. CUSTAR.

It will be seen from this that the editor of the *Local* is about as well informed on General Custar's politics as he was on the politics of this county previous to the election.

The *Local* in speaking of "General" Coolbaugh calls him a "thief," and adds:

"He was at us for a puff, but five dollars would not induce us to aid him in swindling our neighbors."

As it is plainly evident that the editor of the *Local* will never get any one else to believe that he was offered, and refused, five dollars for a "puff" by "General" Coolbaugh, we wish to ascertain now whether he believes it himself or not. And as proof in the case is out of the question, we propose to buy him a $5 "tile" if he will appear before any Justice in Beaver and make an affidavit to what he avers.

New Mexican Policy.

The Government of the United States has evidently entered upon the work of settling the Mexican "muddle;" but as nothing has yet been given the public in an official form, we must content ourselves with giving its *rumored* action on the subject. The correspondent of the New York *Times* of October 30, says:

Colonel Lewis D. Campbell, the United States Minister to Mexico, has left this city with credentials addressed to the Juarez Government, and with full instructions conforming, in every respect, with the tripartite arrangement previously communicated to you, between the United States, France, and the Republic of Mexico. Under the arrangement now perfected, Napoleon is to commence the withdrawal of the French army from Mexico next month, and although he has a year from that time to complete the evacuation of Mexico, it is more than probable that the whole army will be withdrawn by or before the first of January next. With the withdrawal of the French army Maximilian takes his departure, and the farce of an Empire on the North American Continent is ended. The Administration undertakes to extend to the Juarez Government in Mexico a protectorate, which is to be operative, however, only in case of emergency. In plainer terms, our army on the Rio Grande and fleet in the Gulf are to be held in readiness to assist Juarez, should such assistance become necessary to him in establishing his authority as President of the Republic and in bringing to work in full vigor the machinery of a republican government. The Administration has determined to send with Minister Campbell a military officer of high rank, eminent abilities and sound judgment, clothed with sufficient power to act in the emergency referred to.—Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman is now spoken of in this connection, and also Major General W. S. Hancock. The responsible mission, it is strongly indicated, has been tendered to General Sherman, and there is reason to believe that he will accept it. But should he decline, General Hancock will undoubtedly be sent. It is no part of the plan to move any United States force into Mexico until an occasion shall arise to render such a resort necessary, but it is hoped that the attitude assumed by the United States thus publicly in sending an officer to Mexico, clothed with this power, will be sufficient to overawe the various political leaders of that country, and the numerous rival factions that beset the land, and lead to a unanimous submission to and support of the only government that has any pretension to regularity and constitutionality, or any ability to establish and maintain itself.

In consideration of the friendly offices thus assumed by the Government of this country towards Mexico, the Government of that country, which is thus recognized [illegible] to you. The precise boundary of the territory thus to be ceded it is not possible at this time to give, but the future south-western boundary line of the United States will probably leave the Rio Grande at or near the point where it now does, but, taking a more southerly course, will run in a straight line to the Gulf of California, striking that gulf at a point south of Guaymas, so as to include that important seaport within the limits of the United States. We then gain the whole of the peninsula of Lower California, with the more valuable portions of the States of Sonora and Chihuahua, with all their immensely rich deposits of precious metals, the undisturbed navigation of the Gulf of California, and a much shorter and more practicable route to the Pacific coast.

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* * * "We print the news, and tell the truth, which makes our paper interesting."—*Local*.

How modest! Would it not sound better to hear some one beside yourself say that your paper was "interesting?" We suspect that it would be regarded with more interest by the inhabitants of the Five Points than it is by the well-to do people of this locality.

Maximilian is announced as having left Mexico—resigning verbally in favor of General Bazaine. If this is true, and we have no reason to doubt it, the "Empire" has come to grief, and thus ends the attempt to establish a Government of that character on this continent.

Alluding to the threat to indict him for exciting insurrection in Maryland, Colonel Forney keenly says:

'Our fate is evidently sealed. Never having counterfeited money, got drunk in the Senate chamber, poisoned cities, starved prisoners, assassinated a white man, or murdered a score of blacks, we are removed from the pale of Presidential pardon, and must prepare for the worst.'

Napoleon Dying.—While the civilized world is puzzling its brains to discover the designs of the Emperor of the French in regard to Mexico, the subject of all this trouble is dying! A Berlin correspondent writing under date of October 11th, gives us the following startling intelligence: "The celebrated Dr Langenbeck, the Chief Surgeon of our (Prussian) army, left two days ago for Biarritz, to consult with the physicians of the French Emperor on the possibility of an operation. Yesterday a dispatch was received from our embassy at Paris that there is no hope of recovery for Napoleon, and that his death may be hourly expected, the fact being only still kept secret."

Titusville Correspondence.

Dear Captain:—The "melancholy days" of which the poet Bryant so beautifully sang, have come in real earnest, and I know of no section of the country where their traces are more distinctly seen. The fine weather of the early fall had left the roads in fine condition, but the weeping skies of those days of melancholy, have reduced the roads to that wretched state fitly described as "Oil Creek roads." The amount of teaming has been greatly lessened by the multiplied railways, and the rival pipe-lines. The oil region is now fairly surrounded by the iron roads, and the process of halving and quartering rapidly going on. The completion of the Farmers' Railroad from Petroleum Centre to Oil City, will prove very beneficial to the latter place. There would seem to be nothing but its unpleasant location for residences that can prevent Oil City from being the Metropolis of Petrolia. The completion of the bridge across the Allegheny to Venango City, will remedy this defect in some degree. It will be some time before the city recovers from the disastrous fire of last spring. I see that the *Monitor* has removed to the East side, and its editor, Captain Dow, established himself in very desirable quarters.

The low price now ruling for crude oil is having a very depressing effect on oil operations. Many small wells are obliged to stop running, and the prospect is not encouraging to prospectors in new localities. The lower part of the creek, and Cherry Run, which was at one time so full of life and bustle, has greatly changed, and Rouseville, which once boasted of its "corner lots," looks much like the deserted village, celebrated in Goldsmith's verse. The large wells on the Tarr farm flats have mostly suspended, but operations are going on vigorously in the hill, and already several good wells have been struck. If many more are found, this far famed locality will still hold its own, as the "old reliable." The well sunk near Plumer, under the direction of Dr. Patterson, the renowned oil-smeller, is down and being tubed. In drilling this well a splendid "third sand" was found—the *first found* in that section, although a well had been sunk within fifteen rods of this one. The testing of this well will be watched with great interest; for if oil is found, the reputation of the Doctor will be firmly established.

The result of the election surprised many, especially as to the vote of Venango county. The largely increased vote along the creek had not been guessed at very accurately, for you notice that instead of the vote being "about even," or "going Geary three or four hundred," it counted up nearly to one thousand. This was the first election in this State for very many of the voters, and it will be noted that the great increase in the vote of the county was along the creek.

Although Capt. Hanson was thought to be the most proper representative of the "oil interest," yet the aforesaid voters in your section were troubled the same way.

The *faux pas* of your belligerent neighbor, on the hoax of the *Ledger*, is rich. If a man can't feel any better after a good beating, scientifically administered, he should be put out to nurse—wet or dry, according to the severity of the complaint.

Inasmuch as we all sail in the same boat, we might as well get over these election excitements as soon as may be, for we *must live together*. Canada on one side, nor Mexico on the other offer so *very* desirable position *just now*; so, bad as it is here for defeated politicians, they might as well submit to that

Divinity that shapes our ends rough-
Hew them how we will.
[*New version*]
Thine, PAUL FECIT.

The Constitutional Amendment—Its Necessity.

A writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* for November speaks as follows of the necessity of the Constitutional Amendment: In regard to amnesty, the amendment to the Constitution which Congress has passed disqualifies no Rebels from voting, and only disqualifies them from holding office when they have happened to add perjury to treason. In regard to suffrage, it makes it for the political interests of the South to be just to her colored citizens, by basing representation on voters and not on population, and thus places the indulgence of class prejudices and hatreds under the penalty of a corresponding loss of political power in the Electoral College and the National House of Representatives. If the Rebel States should be restored without this amendment becoming a part of the Constitution, then the recent slave States will have thirty Presidential Representatives in virtue of a population they disfranchise, and the vote of a rebel white in South Carolina will carry with it more than double the power of a loyal white in Massachusetts. The only ground on which this disparity can be defended is, that as "one Southernor is more than a match for two Yankees," he has an inherent, continuous, unconditional right to have this superiority recognized at the ballot-box. Indeed, the injustice of this is so monstrous, that the Johnson orators find it more convenient to decry all conditions of representation than to meet incontrovertible reasons for exacting the condition which bases representation on voters. Not to make it a part of the Constitution would be, in Mr. Shellabarger's vivid illustration, to allow "That Lee's vote should have double the elective power of Grant's; Semmes' double that of Farragut's, Booth's (did he live) double that of Lincoln's, his victim!"

It is also to be considered that thirty votes would, in almost all future sessions of Congress, decide the fate of the most important measures. In 1862 the Republicans, as Congress is now constituted, only had a majority of twenty votes. In alliance with the Northern Democratic party, the South with those thirty votes, might repeal the Civil Rights bill, the principle of which is embodied in the proposed amendment. It might even assume the Rebel debt, which is repudiated in the amendment. It might even repudiate the Federal debt, which is affirmed in the amendment. We are so accustomed to look at the Rebel debt as dead beyond all power of resurrection as to forget that it amounts, with the valuation of the emancipated slaves, to some $4,000,000,000. If the South and its Northern Democratic allies should come into power, there is a strong probability that a measure would be brought in to assume at least a portion of this debt—say $2,000,000,000.

The Southern members would be nearly a unit for assumption, and the Northern Democratic members would certainly be exposed to the most frightful temptations that legislators ever had to resist. Suppose it were necessary to buy fifty members at a million dollars apiece—that sum would only be two and a half per cent. of the whole. Suppose it were necessary to give them ten millions apiece, even that would only be a deduction of twenty-five per cent. from a claim worthless without their votes. The bribery might be conducted in such a way as to elude discovery, if not suspicion, and the measure would certainly be trumpeted all over the North as the grandest of all acts of statesmanlike "conciliation," binding the South to the Union in indissoluble bonds of interest. The amendment renders the conversion of the rebel debt into the most enormous of all corruption funds an impossibility. But the character and necessity of the amendment are too well understood to need explanation, enforcement or defense. If it, or some more stringent one, be not adopted, the loyal people will be tricked out of the fruits of the war they have waged at the expense of such unexampled sacrifices of treasure and blood. It never will be adopted unless it be practically made a condition of the restoration of the rebel States.

Reduction of the State Debt.

Governor Curtin has issued his proclamation announcing according to law, that the debt of the State of Pennsylvania has been reduced one million one hundred and fifty-eight thousand and nine dollars and sixty-two cents during the year ending September 31, 1866. This fact, taken in connection with the offer of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, soliciting proposals for the sale of one million dollars each of five and six per cent. loans, proves that the financial condition of the Satte is most flattering. The indebtedness of the State on the 1st of December, 1865, $37,476 258 06, the assets in the Treasury being $18 623.668 14—leaving the liabilities of the State over assets $28.852,589 92. We would not be surprised to learn when the Treasurer's report for the current year appears that the State debt will really not exceed twenty millions.

Just after Johnson became President, and it was thought that General Grant, at Richmond, he assigned to command Virginia Legislature passed a resolution instructing the Governor of the State to issue a proclamation to the people to bury their silver plate, &c. The said member has just turned out a defaulter to the sum of $50,000.

Notice.

MR. JOHN REEVES has this day retired from our firm, his interest having been purchased by the remaining partners.

Mr. David Shields is admitted into partnership from this date.

WILDE, SHIELDS & CO.

New Brighton, Nov. 1, 1866:2w

LIST OF LETTERS uncalled for remaining in the Post-Office, at Rochester, Pa., Nov. 1, 1866.

Alldorffer Mrs. Will H., Bradley George W., Clarke Achsa P., Couch Stiles, Cook & Martin Messrs., Campbell Thos., Clark Hellen, Davis Mrs. Jonathan J., 2, Estabrook Warren, 2, Foster Thos., Findlay Miss E. M., Glenn & Hall Messrs., Harrison Samuel, Mengel Isaac, Page O. D., Pepin G., Ricks Mr., Ray Mrs. Mary Rosingh Mrs. Julia, White Misi Mary, Warren Wm., Walsh Geo. W.

T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

Summons in Partition

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County. No. 1, June Term 1866.

Summons in Partition.

John Barlow, *vs.* Wm. Barlow, Ann Warhurst, David Barlow, Thos. Barlow, Esther Kenyon, Rachel Jackson, Sarah Barnes, John Barlow, Thos. Smith, William, John, Sidney and Jonas Smith, Sarah Hatfield, William Pullen, James Pullen, Mary Whitehead, Esther Woolley, Samuel Parkinson, Lavina Morginson, Jane Ingham, Rachel Darbyshire, William Smith, Jonathan Smith and Jonas Schofield.

And now, Sept. 10, 1866, Inquisition approved by the Court, and the Court grant a Rule on the parties interested to appear on the first day of next Term, to accept or refuse the estate mentioned, at the appraised value.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:
A true copy of Rule.
Attest: JOS. LEDLIE, Sh'ff.

Teachers' County Institutes.

AFTER holding our public examinations and consulting teachers and school officers, we have concluded to divide the county into three districts, and hold Institutes in each, continuing three days. By this arrangement, a greater number of teachers will be reached and more good accomplished.—Teachers in the respective districts will attend the most convenient Institute. They will be held as follows, viz:

Southern District, at Hookstown, November 15, 16 and 17;

Eastern District, at Freedom, November 28, 29 and 30;

Western District, at Darlington, December 6, 7 and 8.

Local committees will be appointed to make arrangement for the entertainment of members of the Institute, and to procure instrumental music.

Parents, school officers and ministers are requested to attend

By order of Ex. Com.:
J. I. REED, Co. Sup't.
Darlington, Pa., Oct. 20th, 1866.

$90 A MONTH!—AGENTS wanted for *six entirely new articles*, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Me.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested in the following Administration and Guardian accounts, which have been passed and filed in the Register's Office, of Beaver county, Pa., will take notice that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for the county of Beaver, on Wednesday, the 14th day of November, A. D., 1866, for confirmation and allowance:

First and final account of Samuel Reed, executor of the last will of Mary Boyd, dec'd.

First and final account of Mary Ann Hood and William Hood, executors of the last will of Robert Hood, dec'd.

First and final account of Christopher Martin, administrator of the estate of Catharine Martin, dec'd.

Second and final account of Samuel Young, executor of the last will of Wm. Calvin, dec'd.

The account of Abner P. Lacock, administrator of the estate of Alexander M'Kinzie, dec'd.

The account of William Patterson, executor of the last will of Elizabeth Miller, dec'd.

Final account of William Duff, executor of the last will of John Duff, dec'd.

The account of Thomas Nicholson, executor of the last will of John Ewing, dec'd.

The account of Margaret Moody, administratrix of Joseph Moody and Samuel Moody, administrators of the estate of John Moody, dec'd., who was one of the executors of the last will of Matthew Glass, dec'd.

The account of A. D. Gilliland, administrator of the estate of M. Gilliland, dec'd, who was appointed Trustee in Petition to make sale of the real estate of D. Gilliland, dec'd.

The account of James White, administrator of the estate of Milo Cain, dec'd.

First and final account of James Stevenson, administrator of the estate of Thomas Stevenson, dec'd., who was guardian of Thomas I. Abraham, minor son of Thomas B. Abraham, dec'd.

The accounts of J. T. Stockdale, guardian of Joseph, George and Smith Calhoon, minor children of James H. Calhoon, dec'd.

The accounts of Andrew Swaney, guardian of Jane Dawson and Matilda Dawson, minor children of Henry Dawson, dec'd.

First and final account of Hugh Martin, executor of the last will of Maria A. W. Eakin, dec'd.

First and final account of Andrew Wray, administrator *de bonis non* of the estate of James A. M'Gill, dec'd.

First and final account of Hugh B. Anderson, administrator *cum testamento annexo* of Rebecca Campbell, dec'd.

A. R. MOORE,
Beaver, October 17, '66. Register.

DRY GOODS!
FURS!
Cloaks & Shawls!

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

WE have just received one of the Largest and most Complete stock of

DRY GOODS

Ever offered to the public in this city.

Also, a splendid assortment of

Ladies', Misses and Children's FURS & SHAWLS,

All qualities, styles and prices, at greatly reduced rates.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, &c.

The Largest Stock and best Assortment of Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Hearth Rugs, Matts, &c., ever offered, and at extremely low prices.

Persons in want of anything in our line, would do well to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our stock at prices which will astonish all.

☞ *Remember the place:*

DUNLAP, LUKER & CO.,
136 Federal st, 4 doors below Market-house,
oct31:tjn11] ALLEGHENY CITY.

PITTSBURG NATIONAL PLOW CO.,
ROCHESTER, PA.,

ARE MANUFACTURING all the Varieties of

Steel and Cast Iron Plows

and would call the attention of the Farmers of Beaver county, wishing to purchase Plows or Plow Points, to the Superior Finish and Quality of our Work.

☞ ALL WORK WARRANTED. ☜

The Points and Landsides fit the corresponding numbers of Pittsburg plows.

☞ Old plow castings bought. [apr18:1y

For Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale a MARE and COLT. The mare is perfectly sound and quiet; 7 years old; racks under the saddle, trots in harness. Colt 4 months old.

J. C. LEVIS, M. D.,
oct31 Bridgewater, Pa.

FOR SALE.

ONE LOT on the corner of Fifth and Elk Streets, in the Borough of Beaver. This lot fronts on Fifth Street 116 feet and on Elk 138 feet. Will be sold low for cash. For further particulars inquire of S. B. Wilson, Esq.

oct31,'66.

ATTENTION!

I HAVE constantly on hand a supply of the Putnam (Iron Frame) Clothes Wringer, and would call attention to the Manufacturer's advertisement for the Universal Clothes Wringer, W. G. Wolf, Agent. Mr. W. having removed from the State and transferred his machines to me, I will keep a constant supply.

Also, constantly on hand, Crude oil by the barrel and crude oil burners.

oc26 JOS. M'CLURE, Ag't. Beaver.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of GEORGE SMITH, late of South Beaver township, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, creditors will present all claims properly authenticated to John Culbertson, of South Beaver tp., agent, for administrator, or to the administrator himself.

WM. SMITH, Adm'r,
oct17'66 Washington, Pa.

$1,500 PER YEAR! We want Agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Sent on trial. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machines sold in United States for less than $40 which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder.* All other cheap machines are *infringements* and the *seller or user* are *liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment.* Illustrated circulars sent free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, at Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill.

may16,'66. [1sw1y.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

November 7th, 1866.

LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ Wm. Bingham, Jr., 54 Fifth st., Pittsburg, is the authorized agent for the Argus in that city.

☞ To obtain a sound and systematic education, go to the State Normal School, at Edinboro. The teaching is both thorough and practical.

☞ We are indebted to Jno. R. Eakin, Esq., of the Steamer "Emma No. 3," for late southern papers.

Exhibition.—There will be a literary exhibition near New Sheffield on this (Wednesday) evening. The exhibition will be held in the Mt. Carmel Church.

On the Wing.—During the latter part of last week several flocks of wild geese passed over this place on their way to a warmer country.

☞ The receipts of internal revenue from July 1st to Saturday last amounted to $191,475,410, 39.

A Run Off.—On Saturday last a team belonging to Mr. James Hum, of this place, ran away, breaking the wagon nearly to pieces, and perhaps fatally injuring one of the horses.

Wintry.—On Wednesday of last week we were visited with a "savage" snow storm, which continued throughout the day. Overcoats, fires, &c., were in active demand, and appeared to be all the "go."

Litigation.—The docket for the fall term of Court in Belmont county, Ohio, has over four hundred cases on it. The Buckeyes in that locality must be belligerently disposed, and enjoy the sweets of paying huge bills of costs.

Court Week.—Our readers will bear in mind that next Monday Court opens its session in this place. This is the two week term, and we learn that there is quite an amount of business on the several dockets to be transacted.

Churches in New Brighton.—Two fine churches are in process of erection in New Brighton—one by the Presbyterian congregation, and the other by the Methodist Episcopal Church. The former it is said will cost $30,000, and the latter about $20,000. These buildings will add much to the appearance of that flourishing village.

National Wool Growers' Convention.—Our agricultural friends are informed that there will be a National Wool Growers' Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, November 14th. Extensive arrangements are almost everywhere being made to attend it, and we doubt not but what it would well pay some of the heavy wool growers of the county to be present.

An Enterprising Newspaper Firm.—The Tuscarawas (O.) *Advocate*, a sterling Union paper by the way, is edited by Messrs. M'Ilvaine and Pittenger; and as "everything is *lovely and the goose hangs high*" with them, they both got married at the same time, an evening or two after the last election. Inasmuch as they are sound politically, we take it that they will be "clean wheat" domestically.

Change in the Commissioner's Office.—Yesterday, the 6th inst., Jas. Warnock, Esq., of North Sewickley township, took the oath of county commissioner, to fill the place occupied by John H. Beighley, Esq., whose term expired on that day. Mr. Beighley has made an active, intelligent officer, and there is scarcely a doubt but what Mr. Warnock will worthily fill his place.

Captured.—The New Castle *Courant* says that Cornelius Gleason, who was convicted at May term of resisting an officer, and sentenced to six months imprisonment, broke jail on the 12th of June, and has been at large since till last Friday, when he was foolish enough to come to town. Sheriff McConnell arrested him, has him safe in jail, where he will have time to reflect over his folly, and probably an opportunity to serve a short time longer, for breaking jail.

Hard to Beat.—Wm. Shrouds, Esq., the Steward of the Poor House farm, informs us that from his cabbage crop this year he picked out and weighed four heads, the aggregate weight of which reached one hundred pounds. The largest of these weighed twenty-seven pounds. From his crop of beets he selected one which measured 27½ inches in circumference and 8¼ in diameter. We take it that in the cabbage and beet line, both of these specimens would be pretty hard to beat—Odell, have you any "big" things up your way? If you have, trot them out, or forever after hold your peace.

Distressing Accident.—A very distressing accident occurred at Rochester, in this county on last Wednesday. The circumstances are as follows: A young man named Samuel Johnson and his brother intended going out on a hunting excursion, and with this in view, the former took down his shot gun, and putting the muzzle to his mouth—not knowing that it was loaded—it was accidentally discharged while he was blowing into it. The shot from the gun riddled his mouth and tongue, broke his jaw, and carried off part of his nose and lips, disfiguring him frightfully. At last accounts he was still living, but his recovery is doubtful.

The Sharon Oil Well.—The well put down on property formerly belonging to Mrs. Dickey, in Sharon, still continues to be the wonder of the neighborhood. When the tools were taken from it the borers had reached a depth of 1026 feet, and on tubing it she commenced flowing water, and has continued doing so until the present time. The tubing took place months ago. The gas in it is quite strong, and the water is thrown in "spirts" half way up to the top of the derrick. When she was first tubed we paid a visit to it, and at that time we regarded the prospect as not at all flattering; a few days ago we went to see it again, and we were no little surprised to find that oil in small quantities was now coming up with the water. Whether it will ever be a producing well we cannot say; but we are convinced that the indications were more flattering the last time we saw it than they were the first.

Democratic Law.—At the polls in Wayne township, Lawrence county, October 9th, appeared Thos. Whetstone and offered to vote. The inspectors could not agree as to his right to vote, consequently a debate commenced and lasted for the space of an hour when the Board, by a two-thirds vote, decided he had a right to vote, and he did vote. Mr. Whetstone is a boatman, has no residence, owns land in Ohio, was not assessed, nor did he pay any tax. But he had paid toll on the canal, and that he alleged was a State tax, while the Board (excepting one inspector) and a number of the big guns of the Democratic party argued the case very fluently that he had paid toll on a canal owned by a company, a portion of which was a State tax, and entitled the said Whetstone to vote.

Bearing in mind that *State tax* is paid *annually*, and that a boatman pays toll every time he passes up and down the canal, this will be recognized as the "heftiest" construction of law heard of for many a day.

The Last Effort.—We have been trying ever since the 9th of October, to convince the editor of the *Local* that he and his party lost the election in this county. He does not believe it; and as our language and style of argument has heretofore evidently not been comprehended by him, as a last resort we how change it, and, with the assistance of an illustration, we hope to be able to make him "see it." In the language of Petroleum V. Nasby, "the Dimecratic mind is hefty, and it can only be convinced by the heftiest arguments." So here goes: Simon Suggs, a literary hero, once "came near" being married. He asked Belinda to have him, and Belinda she said "No." But if Belinda had said "Yes," then Simon would have been married. The Democrats "came near" carrying the election in this county. They asked the people to vote their ticket, and the people said "No." But if the people had said "Yes," then the Democrats would have beat us.

There! if you don't understand the thing now, you haven't got one-fourth of the "vitality" you say you have.

To Soldiers and Sailors.—We are requested by the Pittsburg Sanitary Soldiers' Home Association to state that they will receive and care for, free of expense, all sick, maimed, wounded and helpless soldiers and sailors of Western Pennsylvania who can show an honorable discharge.—This institution is supported by the interest of $180,000, transferred by the Pittsburg Sanitary Commission at the close of the war. There are about seventy-five inmates at the Home now, quite a number of whom are attending the different Commercial Colleges of Pittsburg, and thus qualifying themselves for clerks, salesmen, &c.—Dr. Cyrus B. King, an experienced army Surgeon, is the Superintendent. As Beaver county added largely in making up this fund, if she has any soldiers or sailors such as are enumerated above, they should avail themselves of its advantages at once.

A Change in the Beaver Post-Office.—It was understood in this vicinity for some time back that Miss Maggie Anderson, our Post-Mistress, had sent in her resignation. This resignation was tendered several months ago, but never acted upon until within the last few days, when it was accepted, and Miss Serinda McGaffick, of this place, appointed in Miss Anderson's stead. Miss Anderson has held the office since 1861, and has been an attentive, obliging and competent Post-mistress, and takes leave of the public in an official capacity, with many friends. Miss McGaffick is a Republican in politics, a young lady of fine scholarly attainments, and will no doubt make a very efficient public servant. She is the second daughter of the late Wm. McGaffick, Esq., well known to most of our citizens.

To Wool Growers.—We are requested to state that there will be a meeting of the Wool Growers of Beaver county, at the Court House, on Monday evening, November 12, 1866, for the purpose of organizing a Wool Growers' Association in this county. All persons interested in the growing of wool are cordially invited to attend.

MARRIED:

Sept. 8, 1866, by the Rev. J. Murray, Welin Borthwick to Miss Serepta Thompson, both of Clinton, Lawrence county, Pa.

Sept. 27th, by the same, James Fox to Catharine McKeever, both of Bridgewater.

Oct. 22d, by the same, Joseph Pentecost, of New Orleans, and Miss Eleanor Sheffler, of Pittsburg, Pa.

November 1st, 1866, by the Rev. John R. Slentz, at his own house, Mr. Wm. E. Finney, of Clarkson, Columbiana county, Ohio, and Miss Emma Rayle, of Black Hawk, Beaver county, Pa.

On Tuesday, October 30, 1866, by Rev. Glenn, of New Brighton, Pa., Mr. Thos. A. Anderson to Miss Lou. H. Hartshorn, both of Beaver, Pa.

DIED:

November 1st, 1866, infant son of John S. and Nancy J. Anderson, aged 15 days.

Distribution.

We would call attention to the opinion of one of the leading papers of Canada on this subject:

Most of our readers have no doubt read some of the numerous advertisements of Gift Enterprises, Gift Concerts, &c., which appear from time to time in the public prints, offering most tempting bargains to those who will patronize them. In most cases these are genuine humbugs. But there are a few respectable firms who do business in this manner, and they do it as a means of increasing their wholesale business, and not to make money.—From such firms, it is true, handsome and valuable articles are procured for a very small sum, and what is more important, no one is ever cheated.—Every person gets good value for his dollar; because, as we have stated, it is intended to act as an advertisement to increase their ordinary business.

We have seen numbers of prizes sent out in this way by Sherman, Watson & Company, of Nassau Street, N. Y., and there is no doubt that some of the articles are worth eight or ten times the money paid for them, while we have not seen or heard of a single article which was not fully worth the dollar which it cost. But this is only one of the exceptions of this rule, for as a general thing the parties engaged in this business are nothing but clever swindlers.—(*Saturday Reader*, Montreal, C. E., Jan. 13, 1866.)

List of Jurors for Nov. T., 1866.

COMMENCING 2D MONDAY.

GRAND JURORS.

Hanover: Thos Bigger (Foreman;)
Big Beaver: David Johnston;
Bridgewater: Matthius Blake;
Brighton: Geo Barclay, A B Wolf;
Chippewa: Azariah Inman;
Darlington: Geo W M'Cartney;
Economy: Jas Neely;
Freedom: Jas M'Kee;
Greene: John Christler;
Harmony: Jacob Stamp;
Hopewell: Archibald Johnston, Sr., John M'Kee;
Independence: Robt Sterling;
Industry: John M'Cullough;
Moon: Mahlon I Dowds;
New Sewickly: Christian Black, Moses A Henderson, Elijah Rom igh;
Ohio: Robt Barclay;
Raccoon: Jno T Ewing, Wm Hood, Wm R Irwin;
Rochester bor: Wm. Wallace.

PETIT JURORS—1ST WEEK.

Big Beaver: John Grebing, D H Wallace, Geo M Young, Jno C Chapman;
Borough tp: Nathaniel Lindsey, Patrick Malvanor;
Beaver: David Shumaker, Jacob Weyand;
Bridgewater: Johnston Small;
Brighton: J A Hays, Isaac Morgan;
Chippewa: Thos Dunlap, S E Walton;
Darlington: Robt Irwin, Jno White, Jas T Reed;
Economy: Washington Davis, John Hendrickson;
Franklin: Jos Phillis;
Freedom: Jno B Snead;
Glasgow: A J Petit;
Hanover: John Mercer, J B Crooks, John A Gibb;
Hookstown: Jas H Trimble, Jackson Swearingen;
Harmony: George Shiras, Wolruff Winegartner;
Hopewell: R C Scott, Ingram Boyd;
Independence: David Reed;
Industry: Jas Nevill, Jas Potter, Jos Aminon;
Marion: Godfrey Yahn;
Moon: Amos Ewing;
New Brighton: Geo W. Glass, Samuel Osborn;
New Sewickly: Jno A Mellon, John Wagoner, Edwin Reeder, Geo Teets;
North Sewickly: Jas D Boots, Matthew Kennedy;
Ohio: Allred Lyon;
Patterson: Wm Harrison, Robert Duncan;
Phillipsburg: Jacob Shafer;
Pulaski: Andrew McMillin, James M'Guire, Ephraim Smith;
Raccoon: Henry Kennedy, John C Christy, Alex Ewing, Sr;
Rochester boro: John S Darragh, Marshall Hays, Geo C Speyerer;
South Beaver: David Cowan, Peter Crowl, Cornelius Donovan.

2D WEEK.

Beaver boro: Thos M'Creery, Jos C Wilson;
Bridgewater: Samuel R Dunlap;
Brighton: Richey Eakin;
Chippewa: David Ferguson;
Darlington: Wm Whan;
Economy: W C Dunn, Danl Neely;
Franklin: John Y Zeigler;
Freedom: Thos G Kerr;
Greene: Johnston Calhoun, Jacob H Diehl, Solomon Fronk;
Georgetown: Chas Calhoun;
Independence: Matthew Anderson, Thos Standish;
Industry: Samuel Ewing;
Moon: Oscar Conrad;
New Brighton: E H Alexander, Jno Krelin;
New Sewickly: Wm Frampton, Jno Garrard, Geo Rouser, T F Robinson;
North Sewickly: Hugh Bonnett, Jno Baxter, Saml Boots, Jacob Gabe;
Ohio: Saml Duncan, Wallace Hunter;
Phillipsburg: Francis Le Goulon;
Raccoon: Benoni D Dowds;
Rochester boro: F. A. Fortune, Wm Porter;
Rochester tp: John H Whistler;
South Beaver: John Culbertson, Wm Gaily, Robt Graham.

Pamphlet Laws.

THE PAMPHLET LAWS for 1866 have been received at the Prothonotary's office, and are ready for delivery to those entitled to the same.

M. WEYAND,
oct31,'66. Prothonotary.
[Local insert 3 times and charge county.]

License Notice.

EATING HOUSE.

John Warner, ... Rochester bor.
oct24'66 JOHN A. FRAZIER, Cl'k.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned, administrator with the will annexed of William Moore, late of Monroe county, Ohio, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue or out-cry, upon the premises, on

MONDAY, November 12th, 1866,

at 11 o'clock A. M., all the following lots of ground, late of said deceased, situate in Fairview, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, to wit:

No 1, beginning at the street, thence by lot of R. D. Dawson, north 79¾ degrees, west 7.8 perches, south 12½ degrees, west 8.7 perches thence by lot late of Thomas H. Scroggs, south 79¾ degrees, east 3.8 perches, south 67 degrees, east 2.5 perches, south 79¾ degrees, east 1 perch to the street; thence by said street, north 12 degrees, east 95 perches to the place of beginning; on which is erected a good brick dwelling house, one and a half stories high, with cellar underneath, well of water at the door, &c.

No. 2, beginning at the street, thence by an alley south 86½ degrees, east 143 feet; thence by land of R. D. Dawson north 18 degrees, west 92 feet, thence north 86½ degrees, west 92 feet; thence by lot of Jamison Elliott, south 12 degrees, west 30 feet; thence north 86½ degrees, west 18½ feet; thence by the public street south 12 degrees, west 68 feet to the place of beginning.

No. 3, beginning at the corner of Mrs. Quay's lot, thence by lot of Jamison Elliott north 75 degrees, east 261 feet, thence by lot owned by James Graham, north 8¾ degrees, west 102 feet, thence by land of R. D. Dawson, north 5 degrees, east 330 feet, thence south 87½ degrees, west 204.5 feet, thence north 11¼ degrees, east 93 feet, thence by an alley north 86½ deg., west 165 feet, thence south 11¼ degrees, west 356 feet, thence north 79¾ degrees, west 128.7 feet, thence south 11¼ degrees, west 12 feet, thence south 79¾ degrees, east 148.5, and thence south 3 degrees, west 214.5 feet to place of beginning.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale by the Court, balance in two equal, annual instalments, with interest from that date, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

For further information inquire of the undersigned, at Beaver, Pa. J. C. WILSON,
oct17,'66. *Adm'r. with will annexed, &c.*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, made the 13th day of October, 1866, I will expose to sale by public vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, November 10th, 1866

at 2 o'clock P. M., all the following described real estate of James, John and Margaret M'Gill, minors, under the age of fourteen years, situate in the borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., being the undivided half of all that certain lot of ground, marked in the plan of the said borough of New Brighton as Lot No. 36, and bounded on the north by Strawberry Alley, east by Bridge Street, South by Lot No. 37, and on the west by Division Alley. This lot being on the main street of the borough is a very desirable location, either as a place for residence or business.

TERMS—One-half in hand, on confirmation of sale; balance in one year, with interest from date of confirmation by Court.

At the same time and place will be exposed to sale the other undivided half of lot. Terms cash, on delivery of deed, and ten per cent. on the bids will be required on the day of sale.

W. S. MORLAN.
Attorney for Robt. A Patterson, Guardian of Minors, and also Att'y for owner of the other undivided half. [oct17,'66

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned, guardian, legally appointed, of the estate of Ellen Boston and John Ford, minor children of Patrick Ford, late of Beaver county, dec'd, will expose to public sale, on

FRIDAY, November 16th, 1866,

at ten o'clock A. M., on the premises, the following described lot of ground, situate in the borough of Fallston, county of Beaver aforesaid, viz: Lot numbered 14 in the plan of the lots of said borough, and bounded by John Thornily and others. The dower of the widow of Patrick Ford, deceased, will be released to the purchaser without additional charge.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money in hand on the confirmation of the sale by the court, balance in one year, with interest thereon, to be secured by bond and mortgage.
oct17,'66. D. L. IMBRIE, Guardian.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, I will expose to sale by public vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, November 10th, 1866,

at 2 o'clock P. M., all the following described real estate, late of John D. Stokes, dec'd., viz: Lots Nos. 173, 174 and 175 in the general plan of lots of the borough of Beaver, in the county aforesaid; each lot having a front of 120 feet on Fifth street, and extending back 300 feet to Canal alley. Said lots adjoin each other, and together constitute a block, bounded north by Fifth street, east by Raccoon street, south by Canal alley and west by Navigation alley, all enclosed by a substantial fence. No. 175 is planted with choice fruit trees.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money on the confirmation of the sale by the court, the balance in two equal, annual payments from the date of the confirmation of the sale by the court, with interest; back payments to be secured by bond and mortgage.

For further information inquire of the undersigned, at Beaver, Pa.

ELIZABETH B. STOKES,
oct17'66. Administratrix.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER COUNTY

In the matter of the application of the "Presbyterian congregation of Bethlehem" for a Charter of Incorporation. And now, Sept. 8th, 1866, application presented, whereupon the Court having perused the accompanying instrument, and being of opinion that it contains nothing contrary to law, direct said instrument to be filed in the Prothonotary's office, and order publication according to law, and unless cause be shown to the contrary, the aforesaid Charter of incorporation will be granted by the Court at the next term.

oct17'66:3w M. WEYAND, Pro.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

EDINBORO, ERIE CO., PA.

THIS School offers excellent facilities for obtaining a thorough, practical English Education. The State assists those who intend to become teachers. A certificate from this institution is good for life in all part of Pennsylvania, and exempts the holder from examination by School officers. The Winter Term will open December 5th.

For circular or catalogue, address
oct19:6w J. A. COOPER.

NEW MEAT SHOP IN BEAVER!

THE subscriber has opened a Meat Shop at his house on Second street, in the borough of Beaver. Fresh meat and sausages always on hand.

oct17 JOHN BORDER.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Stanton Gordon, late of New Sewickly tp., Beaver co. dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES C. FERGUSON, Ex'r.,
oct17'66 New Sewickly tp.

GARDNER

AND

SCHLEITER.

92

Market Street

PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRY GOODS DEALERS.

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR friends and patrons of Beaver county, that their second Large Fall Stock of Dry Goods, complete in all departments, is now open for inspection, at very popular prices

Dress Goods:

Satin stripes,	Plain poplins,
Silk stripes,	Plain Empress,
Poplin stripes,	Plaid Empress,
Valencia stripes,	Satin cloths,
Plaid poplins,	French repps,
Stripe poplins,	English repps,
Brocade poplins,	French merinos,
Brocade Empress	Gala cloths.
Mohair cloths,	Black alpacas,
Mohair repps	Plain Barathea,
Carded Empress,	Crape barathea,
Irish poplins,	Figured merinos,
English merinos,	Wool delaines,

And a variety of other Dress Goods.

Black silks,	Figured silks
Colored silks,	Repp silks,
Fancy silks,	

At prices always the lowest.

Cloaking Cloths.

Black beaver cloth,
Black melten cloth,
Black French cloth,
Black English water proof,
Brown English water proof,
Colored sacking cloths,
Poodle dog cloths,
Cassimere fancy cloths,
Plaid cloaking cloths,

Cloaks,	Basques,
Sacques,	Paletots,
Circulars,	Wrapps,

All of the latest styles.

SHAWLS.

Woolen,	Thibet,
Single and double,	Promennade,
Broched,	Breakfast,
Cashmere,	Mourning,
Stella,	

Now, desirable and cheap.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Large stock, beautiful goods from $2,00 to $10,00.

Blankets.

Woolen.	White,
Gray,	Blue,
Brown,	

From $3,50 upwards.

Flannels.

Blanket, White, Red, Yellow, Blue, Gray, Drab, Scarlet, Solferino, Pink, Blue and White, and all kinds of fancy shirting flannels.

Cassimeres.

For men and boys, Tweed, Satinetts, Blue Tweeds, and a large stock of coatings.

Linen Goods,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

TABLE LINENS,

NAPKINS, DOYLES, TOWELS,

IRISH LINENS,

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Kid Gloves, Shirt Fronts, Table Covers, Cotton Batting,

All at prices which cannot fail to suit.

GARDNER

AND

SCHLEITER.

92 Market St.,

Pittsburg, Pa. [oc10

Notice in Partition in the Orphans' Court of Beaver County.

In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Rebecca Mulvanon, dec'd.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

(SEAL) THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, to Esther Gorrell and Joseph Gorrell her husband of Wells county, Indiana, John Glass, of Wells county, Indiana, Wm. Glass, of De Witt county, Texas, Ann M'Gaffick, Beaver county, Pa., Lucinda Barclay and Jas. Barclay her husband, of Buchanan county, Iowa, Sarah Johnston and John Johnston her husband, Beaver county, Pa., Nancy Lawrence and Joseph Lawrence her husband, Beaver county, Pa., Nancy Glass, widow of James Glass, dec'd, and the children of said James Glass, dec'd., to wit: John H. Glass, Wilson Glass, Teny, intermarried with David Hatfield, Mary Ann Glass, Andrew Glass, John Todd, surviving husband of Abbey Todd, formerly Abbey Glass, dec'd., and —— Todd, minor daughter of said Abbey Todd, dec'd.; Martha Glass, intermarried with George Harter, and George Glass, (all of whom reside in Wells county, Indiana, except John H. Glass, who resides in Beaver county, Pa.) heirs of said Rebecca Mulvanon, dec'd., and all others interested, Greeting: You and each of you are hereby notified to be and appear before the Honorable the Judges of our said Court at Beaver, in said county, on the second Monday (12th) of November next, to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation thereof by the inquest, viz: Purport A, Academy lot No. 28, with mansion house, &c., valued at $10,000; B containing 179 acres and 75 perches, valued at $34 per acre; C containing 124 acres and 22 perches, at $35 per acre; D 118 acres and 70 perches, at $30 per acre; E, being part of Academy lot No. 29, at $1100; F, being out lot No. 123, 6 acres and 47 perches, at $33 per acre; G, being out lot No. 122, containing 6¼ acres, at $60 per acre; H, being out lot No. 121, 6¼ acres, at $14 per acre; I, being Academy lot No. 64, at $2500, and J, being lot No. 15, in borough of Bridgewater, at $150; and in the event of non-acceptance, to show cause why the same should not be sold. Witness the Hon. B. B. Chamberlin, President of our said Court at Beaver, the 4th day of September, 1866.

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

The parties above named will take notice accordingly JOSEPH LEDLIE,
oct17'66. Sheriff.

E. PENT. STEWART. E. A. WILSON.

FALL & WINTER

BOOTS & SHOES,

WILSON & STEWART.

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that they have just received direct from the manufacturers, the largest and best selected FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Ladies', Gent's, Boy's and Children's Boots and Shoes.

GAITERS, SLIPPERS and OVERSHOES,

that have ever been brought to this county. We would particularly call attention to our stock of

Mens' heavy kip, tap and double sole steel heeled Boots. French Calf, double sole and double upper sewed scotch bottom Boots.

Boys' Youths' and Children's heavy kip, tap and double sole copper tiped and steel heeled Boots.

Ladies' French kid and Morocco polish Boots, Balmorals and Gaiters of the latest styles.

Misses and Children's pegged and sewed polish Boots and Balmorals, of the latest styles, and a great variety of Children's copper tip shoes.

Which we will sell *Wholesale and Retail*, as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be bought in the city of Pittsburg.

We would respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine our stock, compare our prices with other dealers, and satisfy themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

All Goods Warranted.

WILSON & STEWART,
In the Diamond.
Oct3,'65.—1y. ROCHESTER, Pa.

Fall & Winter GOODS!

I HAVE just received a new stock of Goods, of the

LATEST STYLES,

For FALL & WINTER WEAR

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

Constantly on hand.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In all the latest styles and at shortest notice.

Wm. REICH,

Stewart's Row, Bridge Street,

oct10'66 BRIDGEWATER.

SALISBURY, BROTHER & CO.

Extensive Manufacturers & Importers of

Gold, Plated & Oreide Jewelry,

SOLID AND NICKEL

Silver ware,

American, English & Swiss Watches,

CASED BY OURSELVES,

And every description of

Fancy Goods and Yankee Notions,

Especially adapted and designed for Southern and Western Trade.

Circulars and full descriptive lists sent free. Agents wanted everywhere. Address

SALISBURY, BRO. & CO.,
51 Dorrance Street,
oct21:3m Providence, R. I.

Great Distribution

AT THE

American Jewelry Association,

Depots: 38 & 39 Nassau, 54 & 56 & 58 Liberty St.,

NEW YORK CITY.

Of Rosewood Pianos and Melodeons, Fine Oil Paintings, Engravings, Silver Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, and Elegant Jewelry, consisting of Diamond Pins, Diamond Rings, Gold Bracelets, Coral, Florentine, Mossic, Jet, Lava, and Cameo Ladies' Sets, Gold Pens, with Gold and Silver Extension Holders, Sleeve Buttons, Sets of Studs, Vest and Neck Chains, Plain and Chased Gold Chains, &c., &c., valued at

1,000,000, FOR ONE DOLLAR,

which they need not pay until it is known what is drawn and its value.

THE AMERICAN JEWELERS ASSOCIATION calls your attention to the fact of its being the largest and most popular Jewelry Association in the United States. The business is and always has been conducted in the most candid and honorable manner. Our rapidly increasing trade is a sure guarantee of the appreciation of our patrons for this method of obtaining rich, elegant and costly goods.—The sudden stagnation of trade in Europe, owing to the late German War and recent disastrous financial crisis in England, has caused the failure of a large number of Jewelry Houses in London and Paris, obliging them to sell their goods at a great sacrifice, in some instances less than one-third the cost of manufacturing. We have lately purchased very largely of these Bankrupt Goods, at such extremely low prices, that we can afford to send away Finer Goods, and give better chances to draw the most valuable prizes than any other establishment doing a similar business. OUR AIM IS TO PLEASE, and we respectfully solicit your patronage, as we are confident of giving the utmost satisfaction. During the past year we have forwarded a number of the most valuable prizes to all parts of the country. Those who patronize us will receive the full value of their money, as no article on our list is worth less than One Dollar, retail, and there are no blanks. Parties dealing with us may depend on having prompt returns, and the article drawn will be immediately sent to any address by return mail or express.

The following parties have recently drawn valuable prizes from the American Jewelers' Association, and have kindly allowed the use of their names:

Charles J. Hunter, Esq., Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., Piano, value $300; Miss. Anna G. Yates, 52 St. Mark's Place, N. Y., Sewing Machine, value $75; Brig. Gen. L. L. Hanson, U. S. Vols., Nashville, Tenn., Silver Tea Set, value $150; Miss Emma Hunter, 63 Front St., Harrisburg, Pa., Sewing Machine, value $60; Lieut Col. Walter Chittenden, Quartermaster, Louisville, Kentucky, Gold Watch, value 150; Wm. S. Haines, 247 King St., Charleston, S. C., Silver Watch, value $50; Alexander Johnson, Esq., Editor *Muskateer Pioneer*, Muskateer, Minn., Ladies' Enameled Watch, value $150; Samuel Lee, Esq., President Colorado and Red Bank Mining Company, San Francisco, Cal., Melodeon, value $200; Aaron S. Long, Esq., Principal Elkhart Collegiate Institute, Elkhart, N. I., Diamond Pin, value $200, R. M. Longstreet, Montgomery, Ala., Music Box., value $75; Rev. Isaac Van Duzee, Albany, N. Y., Gold Lined Dining Set, value $300; Miss Clara Lucuguer, Dayton, Ohio, Pianoforte, value $400, and Diamond Pin, value $175.

Many names could be placed on the List, but we publish no names without permission. Our patrons are desired to send United States currency when it is convenient.

PARTIAL LIST OF ARTICLES

TO BE SOLD FOR SINGLE.

Without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive:

15 elegant Rosewood Pianos from	$200 to 450
15 eleg't Melodeons: Rosew'd cases	175 to 250
50 first class Sewing Machines	40 to 300
75 fine Oil Paintings	30 to 100
150 fine Steel Engravings, framed	20 to 30
50 Music boxes	25 to 45
150 Revolving Patent Casters, silver	20 to 40
50 Silver Fruit and Cake baskets	20 to 35
400 Sets of Tea and Table Spoons	20 to 40
150 Gold hunting case Watches, war	50 to 150
100 Diam'd ring, clusters, sing stone	75 to 250
175 Gold Watches	85 to 150
300 Ladies' Watches	60 to 100
500 Silver Watches	20 to 75

Diamond Pins, Brooches and Ear Drops, Ladies' Sets of Gold and Coral, Jet and Gold, Florentine, Mosaic, Lava and Cameo sets of Studs, vest and neck Chains, plain and chased gold rings, gold thimbles, lockets, new style belt buckles, gold pens and pencils, fancy work boxes, gold pens with gold and silver extension holders, and a large assortment of fine silver ware and jewelry of every description.

☞ A chance to obtain any of the above Articles for ONE DOLLAR, by purchasing a sealed envelope for 25 cents.

☞ Five sealed Envelopes will be sent for $1; Eleven for $2; Thirty for $5; Sixty five for $10; One Hundred for $15.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Unequalled inducements offered to Ladies and Gents who will act as such. Our descriptive circulars will be sent on application.

Distributions are made in the following manner:—Certificates naming each article and its value are placed in sealed envelopes, which are well mixed. One of these envelopes, containing the Certificate or Order for some article, will be delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address, without regard to choice, on receipt of 25 cents.

On receiving the certificate the purchaser will see what article it draws and its value, and can then send One Dollar, and receive the article named, or can choose any other one article on our list of the same value.

Purchasers of our Sealed Envelopes may, in this manner, obtain an article worth from one to five hundred dollars.

Long letters are unnecessary. Have the kindness to write plain directions, and in choosing different articles from those drawn, mention the style desired.

*** Orders for Sealed Envelopes must in every case be accompanied with the cash, with the name of the person sending, and Town, County and State plainly written.

Letters should be addressed to the Managers, as follows:

SHERMAN, WATSON & CO.,
37 & 39 Nassau st., New York City.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, at a low price and on reasonable terms, his farm of About 200 Acres, situate 3 miles southwest of Darlington, Beaver county, Pa. The farm is a good one; *about* 110 *acres cleared*, and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a *good, large Two Story Stone Dwelling House, large Frame Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, Hay House, Stone Spring House, &c.* The buildings are in good repair. Plenty of good fruit trees on premises. For further information inquire of the undersigned, residing on the premises, or of H. Hice, Esq., Beaver, Pa.

oct17'66:tf JOHN ROBERTS, Jr.

TRIAL LIST NOV. TERM 1866,

(SECOND WEEK)—3D MONDAY.

Samuel Morrow	vs Thomas Greenlee
Ham'tn Kinsey & w	vs Thos Poe & wife
G. Alexander's h'rs	vs Jackson Chambers et al
S. Marker's heirs	vs C. & P. R. Co.
Michael Main,	vs Abraham Hunter,
Henry Barr	vs Geo W Barclay
Samuel Usselton	vs Wilson Usselton
N C & B V RR Co	vs John Beatty Sr's Ex'r
same	vs Wm Jones

oct17'66 M. WEYAND, Pro.

S. B. M'ELROY, JAMES DICKSON, JOHN T. SHANE

DRY GOODS

AT WHOLESALE.

SEPTEMBER, 1866.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

NO. 54 WOOD ST.,

PITTSBURGH,

PRESENT THEIR

FALL STOCK,

Now Complete, and invite the attention of Dealers to their

Carefully Selected Assortment of

Dry Goods

AND

NOTIONS.

OFFERED AT POPULAR PRICES.

The *frequent fluctuations* in value of all descriptions of Merchandise, renders it a matter of *especial propriety* that *purchases* should be *frequent* and therefore the *nearest market* becomes the one best adapted to supplying retail dealers with Goods they sell.

Purchasers from Western Penn'a., Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, are invited to visit Pittsburgh and inspect this

STOCK OF GOODS,

Which will be kept Full During the Season.

TERMS, NET CASH,

AND

PRICES REASONABLE

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

No. 54 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURG.

J. H. BENCE,

(One Door Below the Seminary,)

BEAVER,

HAS on hand, and offers for sale cheap, a carefully selected stock of

TRIMNINGS,
YARNS,
EMBROIDERY AND FANCY GOODS.

Ribbons, plain and fancy Handkerchiefs, Belts, Buckles, Hair Netts, Dress Trimmings, Lace, Bugle Triminings, and Bugle Buttons, Velvet Ribbons, Corsets, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Embroid'd Edgings, Ladies Collars and Cuffs, Tidies,

Woolen Table-covers, Baskets, Umbrellas, Ladies, Gents and Children's Wear, of all kinds.

BONNETS.

Silk, Mourning, and Straw, all the the latest styles, cheap.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, RUCHES AND ORNAMENTS.

ALSO, DRESS-MAKING IN EVERY BRANCH.

☞ We have constantly on hand Madame Demorest's latest Fashion Patterns. Patterns for sale.

We sell below Pittsburg prices.

Give us a call and satisfy yourself.

☞ Do not forget the place, one door below the Seminary, Beaver.

ap12:3m J. H. BENCE.

GOOD GROCERIES!

CHEAP!

EDWARD HAZLETON, JR.

GROCER

AND

PRODUCE DEALER,

aug29'y] *No. 21 Diamond, Pittsburg.*

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE undersigned has been appointed agent for the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., and likewise for the Niagara Insurance Company of New York, and the Enterprise Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Each of these Companies insure dwellings, out-buildings, Stores, Manufactories, &c., &c. against loss by fire, on favorable terms, for five years or less.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid when the insurance is effected. All business connected with either of these companies attended to with dispatch and fidelity.

JOS. M'CLURE, Agent.

aug22'66—1y. Beaver, Pa.

CHAS. S BALSLEY,

Produce and Commission Merchant,

Warehouse, No. 201 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURG, PA.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Butter	*Bacon,*	*Potatoes,*	*Flour,*
Cheese	*Beans,*	*Hominy,*	*Grain,*
Lard	*Tallow,*	*Dried Fruits,*	*Clover Seed*
Eggs	*Feathers,*	*Green do*	*Timothy do.*
Pork	*Brooms,*	*Onions,*	*Flax do.*

And Game and Poultry

☞ Particular attention given to produce consignments. [je13:6m

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WM. B. CLARKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 85 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURG, PA.

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO Collections, and the purchase and sale of Real Estate. And will also attend to the business of his profession in Beaver Co. [ap25

DRY Flooring and Weather boarding, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale at july4:1y J. & H. DARRAGH'S, Sharon

---

500 Bushels of Corn received and for sale by july4:1y J. & H. DARRAGH'S, Sharon

---

C. K. CHAMBERLIN..... S. WINANS.

CHAMBERLIN & WINANS,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, GLASS,

AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS,

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,

MASONS' TOOLS,

SHOEMAKERS TOOLS,

SADDLERS' TOOLS,

PLASTERERS' TOOLS,

MINERS' TOOLS.

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

BENT FELLOWS & SHAFTS,

LOCKS, BOLTS & HINGES,

PICKS MATTOCKS & HOES,

COUNTER & PLATFORM SCALES,

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

HORSE SHOES & NAILS,

TIRE & CARRIAGE BOLTS & NUTS,

CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS.

ALSO, PAINTS,

OILS,

VARNISHES,

AND PUTTY.

AGENTS FOR

EXCELSIOR MOWER AND REAPER, AND NEW BRIGHTON FIRE-BRICK WORKS.

Dec6,'65.

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF A

NEW & WELL SELECTED

Stock of Goods,

AT

B. MULHEIM'S.

BRIDGE St., BRIDGEWATER, PA.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in informing the public that he now has, and keeps constantly on hand, the

Most Extensive and Complete Assortment of

BOOKS, WRITING AND WALL PAPER, OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS, MATTING, WINDOW SHADES, ALBUMS, WILLOW-WARE,

MANTLE ORNAMENTS, TOYS, &c.,

that have ever been brought to this county.—In fact he keeps everything that is usually kept in a well-regulated and well supplied variety store.

As I purchase nearly all my Goods at NEW YORK, and pay cash for them, I am thus enabled to sell, and do dispose of my goods, cheaper than they can be bought at retail in Pittsburg. Give me a call.

B. MULHEIM.

Bridgewater, July 25, 1866—1y

BRIDGEWATER

Marble Works.

D. WOODRUFF,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Italian and American Marble.

MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, &c., made to order.

Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Shop opposite Dr. Smith's Drug Store, Bridge street, Bridgewater.

July 25, '66:1y D. WOODRUFF.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Successors to S. Jones & Co.,

Cor. o Wood & Fourth Streets,

PITTSBURG, PA.,

Bankers & Brokers,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

Gold & Silver Coupons,

Highest rate paid for Compound Interest Notes.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on time deposits. [jy11:6m

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Union Hotel,

BEAVER PA.

J. B. CLARK, *Proprietor.*

GOOD STABLING attached to this House. April 4, 1866.—1y

CHAS B HURST

Banker and Broker,

AND DEALER IN

Real Estate, Stocks, Government Bonds, and other Securities

INSURANCE & CLAIM AGENT,

Conveyancer & General Agent.

THE subscriber having opened an office at Rochester, (in the room lately occupied by F. A. Fortune) respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general.

Particular attention given to the adjustment of Officers' accounts, and ALL claims arising out of the present war, such as *Pensions, Patents, Bounties, Arrears of Pay, Prize Money, &c., &c.*

Being agent for the Ætna Insurance Co. of Hartford, Ct, the North America of Philadelphia, and the Manufacturers' & Merchants' of Pittsburg, I will issue policies in either of the companies named.

Farms, houses and lots for sale.

Shares in the oil lands of the celebrated Isl and Run region for sale, where every well has proved a success. Also shares in wells producing or under way, and leases.

I will also sell my residence in Rochester, beautifully situated, and within a few minutes walk of the Ohio river and Railway stations. Terms liberal.

Deeds drawn up and acknowledged.

Fire risks taken in first class Insurance Companies.

Revenue stamps always on hand.

Refers to John A. Caughey, Jos. Plummer, Wm. H. Smith & Co., Pittsburg.

CHAS. B. HURST

Rochester, Nov. 29,'65

STONE & GLASS Fruit Jars

SELF-SEALING & COMMON TOP TIN FRUIT CANS.

Fruit Jar Corks.

SEALING-WAX.

SUGARS of VARIOUS GRADES.

A Choice Selection of Teas.

THE subscriber invites those in want of any of the above articles, to give him a call.

Motto, "*Small Profits and Quick Sales.*"

☞ Terms, strictly CASH.

A. S. HARVEY,

aug1:tf Bridge street, Bridgewater.

Dunseath & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Fine Watches

CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

SILVER-WARE.

FANCY GOODS,

MUSICAL BOXES, &c.

56 FIFTH STREET,

Pittsburg, Pa.

☞ Agents for the American Watch Company's Watches [jy18'66:1y

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of SAM'L CHRISTLER late of Raccoon tp, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID KENNEDY, Raccoon tp.,
JAMES BOYD, Hookstown,
oct24 Executors.

LAUGHING GAS!

ADMINISTERED BY DR. MURRAY, Bridgewater, Pa., in extracting teeth. I have added to my many other facilities for the successful prosecution of my profession, this invaluable pain-killing agent. All branches of Denistry performed in the best and most modern style. All work done as cheaply, and fifty per cent. better, than at any other Steam Dental Establishment in the State. [my9'66:1y

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COAL!

I WILL deliver to the citizens of Rochester, Bridgewater, Beaver and vicinity, a good quality of Coal, at the shortest notice. Wagons can, at any time, be supplied at the Bank, on M'Kinley's run, adjoining the bank of Wm. Porter, Esq. Orders left with John A Frazie, Beaver, Stiles & Shallenberger, Bridgwater, M. Camp, jr., Rochester, will receive prompt attention. J. C. MOLTER,

nov8 Bridgewater.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE-BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of Beaver county until Saturday, Oct. 27th, inst., at one o'clock p m. for the erection of a bridge across Brush creek, in North Sewickly tp., on the site occupied by the bridge known as the Piersol or Theopholis Fombell bridge. Proposals to be for an iron or wooden structure. By order.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, } JNO. CAUGHEY,
Beaver, Oct. 8th, 1866. } Clerk.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of GEORGE ENGLE, late of Industry township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WASHINGTON ENGLE, Executor,
sept26'66. Industry tp.

Lloyd's New Map of N. America,

OR

The U. States Continent in 1900.

THE most comprehensive and best map ever published. Price $3.00. Contains maps of all the counties in the United States.

WM. REED,

sep5:3m Sole Agent for Beaver county.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of MILO BARNES, late of Freedom, Beaver county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JNO. McFALL, Adm'r,
Glasgow Borough.

Dr. D. Stanton,

Surgeon, Physician & Pension Surgeon,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

OFFICE and Residence at lower end of Broadway jany24,'66:1y

PURE CIDER VINEGAR, 2 YEARS OLD. For sale by A. S. HARVEY,

aug1:tf Bridge street, Bridgewater.

5TH

Grand Opening

AT

GEALY'S

NEW MILLINERY,

TRIMMING

AND SHOE EMPORIUM,

CORNER BRIDGE & MARKET STS., BRIDGEWATER.

Millinery.

I am now receiving the largest and best assortment of Millinery

Ever brought to Beaver County ! !

Ladies' Velvet, Silk, Mourning and Straw Bonnets; Ladies', Misses and Children's Velvet, Silk, Frosted Straw Hats and Turbans; Silk Teivets, Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, Plumes, Ornaments, Cords, and Tassels, &c.

Trimmings,

of all kind;

Dress and Cloak Buttons, Cords and Ruffles, Hair Netts, Embroideries, Belts and Buckles, Silk and Bugle Gimps, Infants' Waists, Fancy and Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars, old Ladies' Caps, &c., &c.

BALMORAL & HOOP SKIRTS, CORSET, DRESS LININGS, MEN'S HATS, LINEN SHIRTS, SHIRT FRONTS, MENS' KNIT COATS.

LADIES' CLOTHS, FOR SACQUES AND CLOAKS,

Very cheap.

Cotton Batting, Country Flannels,

Men's Undershirts and Drawers.

Hosiery & Gloves,

SHOES.

Cheaper than ever.

NO TROUBLE to SHOW GOODS.

MILLINERY.

Bonnets altered and cleaned, CHEAP.

Stamping, Pinking and Cloak Cutting and making on short notice.

Men's shirts made to order. Machine stitching.

CALL AND SEE ME.

☞ Remember the place—corner Bridge and Market streets, Bridgewater.

WATT GEALY.

C. C. ALGEO,

DEALER IN

AMERICAN

AND SWISS WATCHES,

DIAMONDS

AND FINE JEWELY,

SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS,

FINE TABLE KNIVES,

SILVER PLATED WARE,

FRENCH CLOCKS & BRONZES,

AMERICAN CLOCKS,

Fancy Goods, &c.

☞ Special attention given to the repairing of all kinds of Watches.

No. 22, FIFTH STREET,

mar14'66—1y] *Pittsburg, Pa.*

PH. R. MERTZ,

118 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH,

BANKER & BROKER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

GOLD, SILVER & COUPONS.

☞ Highest price paid for COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. [aug1'66:1y

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NEW BARBER-SHOP.

SHAVING, HAIR-CUTTING, SHAMPOOING, &C.

JOHN B. WILLIAS having removed his shop from Bridgewater to Beaver, wishes to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he is now to be found in a **Room Adjoining the National House,** where he will carry on in his former good and fashionable style. By close attention to busines, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. Those wishing a clean, smooth shave, or hair cut in a fashtonable style, just stop in and give John a rial, and he feels satisfied that he can please hem. [aug

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ANDREW WRAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PRACTICING IN THE SEVERAL COURTS OF BEAVER COUUTY, will promptly attend to all kinds of legal business in this or counties adjoining.

Collections will be expeditiously made in all amounts upon all sorts of claims, either in this county and State or in more distant localities

In Conveyancing, immediate attention will be given to the drawing of bonds, deeds, leases, articles of agreement, to the furnishing of abstracts of title, and to the careful preparation of all sorts of legal instruments.

Mortgages, judgments and other securities in all sums bought or sold.

☞ Office in building of Jos. C. Wilson, Esq. nearly opposite Moore's Drug Store. Third Street, Beaver, Pa. [aug 15,'66.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH

BY BUYING

Pure Medicines,

AT

LOUIS BREHM & CO.,

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

(One door from Fortune's Dry Goods Store,)

Can be found a full assortment of

PURE DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, and

FINE LIQUORS;

Also, a full Assortment of

WINDOW GLASS,

PAINTS,

LINSEED OIL,

NEAT'S FOOT OIL,

SPERM OIL,

LARD OIL,

CARBON OIL,

AND

PURE AND SECOND QUALITY

WHITE LEAD.

ALSO, FINE TOILET SOAPS,

ALL VARIETIES BRUSHES,

THE BEST PERFUMERY,

FANCY & TOILET ARTICLES,

AND POPULAR PREPARATIONS

FOR THE HAIR,

All kinds of Patent Medicines always on hand.

ALSO, CIGARS & TOBACCO,

My entire stock has been purchased for cash and is offered at the very LOWEST PRICES.

☞ As I am a thoroughly educated Apothecary and Chemist, physicians and others can rely upon having their prescriptions accurately filled with *Pure Medicines only.*

LOUIS BREHM & CO.

Aug. 29th, 1866—1y.

SMITH'S FERRY AND LITTLE BEAVER PETROLEUM COMPANY!

CAPITAL STOCK.....	$80,000
80,000 Shares of Par Value of.....	$1,00 each.
WORKING CAPITAL.....	$18,000.

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the above company, held at their office in the borough of Rochester, April 29th, 1865, the following persons were elected its officers for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT:
MATTISON DARRAGH.

TREASURER & SECRETARY:
CHARLES B. HURST.

DIRECTORS:

Mattison Darragh,	Milo R. Adams,
Charles Stone,	Alfred C. Hurst,
James Darragh,	John Bigger,
Levi Brennaman,	Robt. A. Cochran,
Charles F. Kendall	

☞ A limited number of shares of Stock of the above Company may be had by application at the office of the company.

☞ Office in the Diamond, Rochester, Pa.

my3:6m CHAS. B. HURST, Sec'y

AT

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,

Medicines,

CHEMICALS

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES And Brandies,

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES,

PATENT MEDICINES

in great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest stock of

Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns, Stationery, Window Glass and Putty.

ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else. Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more

Dec13,'65. J. MOORE.

Grand Opening!

FOR THE

Fall Trade

OF 1866,

AT

F. A. Fortune's

CHEAP

DRY GOODS STORE,

IN THE

DIAMOND, ROCHESTER.

Our prices will astonish all who favor us with a call.

Goods of every description sold Cheaper than ever.

Brown Muslins at 10 cts.
Bleached do 12 1-2
Good Prints, 12 1-2 a 15.

Pants Stuffs,
Tickings,
Checks,
Ginghams,
Prints,
Canton Flannels,
Red & Yellow Flannels,
Barred & Striped do
Balmoral Skirts,
Hoop do
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Trimmings,
Ribbons,
Milllnery Goods,
Etc., etc, etc.

—— The prices of the above Goods we warrant less than the same class of Goods can be bought for west of the mountains.

Dress Goods in endless variety,
French Merinos,
Coburgs,
Delaines,
Poplins,
Plaids,
Cashmeres,
Etc., etc., etc.,
Cheaper than ever!

Blankets and Blanket Shawls,

At great bargains.

Remember the place:

FORTUNE'S CHEAP STORE,

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

Come everybody, and see for yourselves before purchasing.

NO TROUBLE to SHOW GOODS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

CRATE A. DICKEY.....R. A. WILSON.

WILSON & DICKEY'S

BEAVER

BOOT & SHOE

EMPORIUM.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM the public that we have opened a

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

IN BEAVER, PA.

Having purchased a large and selected Stock of

Ladies', Gent's, Boy's and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c.,

(Copper Tip Shoes & Boots.)

direct from the manufacturer's, we are prepared to sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than any establishment in Pittsburg or this county.

As we intend to remain permanently in the business, we will endeavor to always sell cheap, keep as great a variety and as good an article as the eastern market affords.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. *All goods warranted.*

DICKEY & WILSON,

3 Doors East
H. B. Anderson's Store,
Beaver, Pa.

se26'66—1y

Fresh Arrival of

Prime Clear MOLASSES,

AND

Lovering's Extra No. 1

SYRUP

For sale by A. S. HARVEY,

Bridgewater.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Beaver, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Sheriff's office, in the borough of Beaver, in the county aforesaid, on

Saturday, November 10th, 1866,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following piece or parcel of land, situate in the borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north by New Castle & New Brighton road, on the east by public road, on the south by Evan P. Townsend, and on the west by public street, containing 13 acres and 14 perches. Also, lot No. 15, situate in the borough of New Brighton, being about 60 by 180 feet in length and breadth, bounded on the north by lot No. 14, east by public alley, south by Market street and west by Bridge street; on which is erected a frame building used as a dwelling house and carpenter shop. Also, lot No. 14, situate as aforesaid, bounded north by lot No. 13, east by public alley, south by lot No. 15 and west by Bridge street. Size of lot 60 by 180 feet.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land in Big Beaver tp, bounded on the north by the track of the Pitts. Ft. Wayne & C. RR., on the east by land of Jos. Smith and John Beatty, on the south by land of Jos. Smith, and on the west by land of Walter Beatty, containing about 80 acres, about 60 acres cleared, and entire farm under fence, on which are erected a double log house, two stories high, spring-house, and old log building. The above described farm is underlaid with a three feet vein of coal, one bank open; premises well watered, with a good orchard thereon.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jas. De Fombelle, at the suit of Jos. C. Wilson, Administrator of Thos. Cunningham, dec'd.

No. 2. Also,

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following tract of land situate in Big Beaver tp, Beaver county, Pa., beginning at the north-west corner of a tract of land formerly owned by Thomas B. Clarke, and running thence by land of the heirs of Daniel Clarke south 1¼ deg. east 150 perches to a post, thence by land of Samuel and Robert Chapman, east 101 perches to a post, thence by part of the land lately owned by Robert Clarke, dec'd, north 2 1-4 deg. west 94 perches to a post, thence north 79 deg. east 45 7-10 perches to a post, thence north 17 deg. west 74 perches to a post, thence north 73 deg. east 38 perches to a post, thence north 2 1-4 deg. west 30 per to a post, thence by land of Robert Stinson, south 89 deg. west 37¼ per to a white oak, thence by land of Wm. Miller, south 2 1-4 deg east 77 3-10 per to a post, thence north 89 deg west 99 per to the place of beginning—containing 148 acres and 141 perches, strict measure; about 140 acres cleared; the entire farm under fence; on which is erected a log house, log barn, and stone spring house; orchard of good fruit trees on the premises; the whole farm well watered, and underlaid with a three feet vein of coal.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Fombelle at the suit of G. R. Patterson.

No 3. Also,

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to the following lot or piece of land, situate in Pulaski township, Beaver county, Pa., being Lot No. 3, of Townsend's tract, bounded as follows: By a line commencing at a maple tree and running east 110 feet, being bounded that distance by land of Kennedy, and thence south 222 feet by land of defendant, thence west 111 feet by land of defendant, thence north 220 feet to place of beginning; containing one acre, more or less, on which there is erected a Clay Mill, with all the necessary fixtures for grinding clay, embracing a metal pan about 8 feet in diameter, which is hung on an upright shaft, revolving on a step. Said pan contains two large cast iron rollers. The building in which said Clay Mill is erected is a one story frame, with half basement, 32 feet front by 35 in depth.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob S. Price, at the suit of Calvin Tuttle.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, } JOS. LEDLIE,
Oct. 25, 1866. } Sheriff.

FRUIT TREES!

THE subscriber would request his friends to call and examine his fruit and ornamental trees, (including shrubery), before purchasing elsewhere, at his Prospect Mount Nursery, 3 miles east of New Brighton.

sept26'66—2mos. ELWOOD THOMAS.

$90 A MONTH!—AGENTS wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Buildings, Biddeford, Me.